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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Boom Bill Investigation

Boyer Knows Nothing of Corrupt Means Being Used.

Douglass Refuses to Answer.

Knight, of Bucks, Among the Seducers.

THORNTON ON THE STAND.

His Remarks to Wise Merely Playful Badinage

NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW ANYTHING.

THE STORM BUT GATHERING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate bill providing for the classification of real estate for purposes of taxation, and for the appointment of Assessors in cities of the second class, was reported affirmatively.

The following House bills were passed finally:

To provide for the erection of watering-troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of this Commonwealth.

To prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers and boarding-house keepers.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Gorham, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the House recalling House bill No. 6 from the Governor.

A number of local bills were considered.

Eulogistic resolutions on the death of Mr. Good, the member from Philadelphia, were read and speeches were made by Messrs. Huhn, Hall and Jackson, after which the House, out of respect to the deceased, adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The Boom Investigation.

The Committee of Investigation, in reference to the charges of bribery connected with the Boom bill, lately appointed by the House in a semi-jocular manner, is likely to prove much more serious than was at first anticipated, judging from the developments made last night. A profound sensation was created by the testimony of certain members. The cloven foot of Peter was shown most conclusively to the detriment of certain members of the Legislature, Allegheny county by no means going free.

This morning a deeper interest than on any former occasion was manifested in this matter, as evidenced by the increased attendance and adoption of a resolution by Mr. Huhn, asking for additional members of the Investigating Committee, and a discrimination in their appointment in favor of those who had votes against the bill.

The committee will hold another meeting this afternoon.

Mr. Fincher offered a resolution that the committee be instructed to proceed with all dispatch, which was tabled, on motion of Mr. Loftus.

Mr. Boyer testified to the following before the committee this morning:

Senator Boyer, sworn—I know of no corrupt means being used to influence the passage of the Boom bill. I know of no money being offered to procure votes for or against the bill; had a conversation with Andre about the bill, during which Andre said he understood money was being used to influence the passage of the Boom bill; I told him I had heard nothing about money, but knew nothing; had substantially the same conversation with Conrad, of Berks; I told Conrad I had a playful conversation with Andre; I supported the bill; met Andre again and he asked me "How about the Boom bill?" "Boom, said, has gone up;" that $400 was being offered for absentees; Andre then asked where this money could be had; I told him I didn't know and left him; never said I would assure him $400 if he would vote against the bill; I never stopped Andre in the rotunda to speak about the Boom bill; never told Andre or Conrad or any person else anything to vote against the bill; did ask Conrad how he felt on the Boom bill; no lumber men nor any boom men ever offered me any valuable thing to influence my action on the Boom bill; never was I authorized to use money for or against the bill; have remarked that I didn't care what became of the bill, if both parties were buying votes.

Boyer recalled and Andre's testimony read to him: I never told Andre I was in the lumber business; never offered him money or assured him money; told him I had assurances that money was being offered; as the old man was overcome, I may have put it a little strong, but it was all fun. [Conrad's testimony was read.] I never offered Conrad any money; may have told him that money was being offered for votes against the bill; never asked Conrad at the State Capital Hotel whether he was ready to accept my offer.

The committee, appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the means by which the Boom bill was passed met at 2:10 this afternoon, and resumed the examination of members. They were called in the alphabetical order of their names. A certain formula of questioning was propounded to them; all were sworn and closely examined. Mr. Douglass, of Philadelphia, made a statement when called upon to be sworn, and stated that he had no charge whatever to make against any member of the House, and would absolutely refuse to answer unless specific charges were made against him. The committee immediately issued a subpœna. He still persistently refused to be sworn or make any statement of his case. The committee hold the matter under advisement, and propose to bring him on Monday before the bar of the House and compel him to answer.

The question here was raised and debated by the committee at length, that the practice of solicitation was a crime answerable and punishable by law; that any person or persons who privately solicit members to vote for or against bills, and who do not appear before the body of the House or the committees are grossly guilty of misdemeanor and answerable under the law. The above decision of the committee will make lobbying hereafter, in either Chamber, extremely unhealthy for many professional gentlemen who seek personal benefits at the public expense.

Mr. Stahl stated that Andre, of Berks stated to him this morning that he was offered a certain sum to vote against the Boom bill; also, that Meiler, of Berks, stated the same to him.

Mr. Stuart stated to Dickey that when the final vote was being taken on the bill, a member of the House marked certain figures on a piece of paper and asked him to vote for the bill. The amount so marked was $400, and the remark was made that it would help defray election expenses. He [Stewart] stated that he could not afford and would not stultify himself or go against his previous record.

The question was pressed by the committee for him to give the name of him who thus approached him. After explanation, reluctance and hesitancy, he stated that it was Knight, of Bucks county.

Mr. Thornton was next called, and explained his conversation with Mr. Wise. He said to him "Friend Wise, how are you going to vote on the Boom bill?" He playfully stated that there was $400 in it, and that he (Wise) stated that it would take double that amount to buy him. He stated that he had in a joking way remarked to friend Toner to accost Wise so as to have some fun with him; that all members of the House were joking one another, and he had often flippantly, without intending disrespect or insult, bandied the joke with fellow members, placing no importance whatever upon the same.

On cross-examination he positively denied the general conversation as detailed by Wise, and stated that Wise was no personal friend of his, which might account for the seeming thrust he wished give to him, and stated that he had no authority whatever to authorize the payment of any sum to any member or other person. In regard to the conversation he had with Buck, he asked him what the boom people paying? That he [Thornton] had heard that Buck had received $300 to support the bill; that Buck had either willfully or maliciously misrepresented his conversation and motives; that he had no sinister ends to accomplish, and was not authorized to guarantee the payment of any sum of money for or against the bill; that on the several readings of the bill he had voted for it; that he never had any interview with Herdic nor the lumbermen; that when the bill was being voted upon final passage, he was absent at the Board of Pardons on business, and had no knowledge that it had been reached upon the calendar.

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, knew nothing but what Andre had told him, that he was approached by Senator Boyer.

Andrew Large stated that he was not present on the final passage of the bill, and only left the House on account of being very unwell. He had always voted for the bill, and had his vote so recorded on its final passage.

Mr. Lusk stated that Park told him that he was approached and offered a certain sum by a member to vote for the bill.

Mr. Park stated that there was money in voting against the bill; at the same time he put up four fingers, meaning $400; that the member who approached him was Montgomery, of Philadelphia; that he himself had made jovial remarks to fellow members, and that Montgomery might have been in jest.

Speaker Patterson stated that he knew only what Park told him, which is given above, and having met Montgomery, he stated to the Speaker that he [Montgomery] was defeated; told me that he could point out six members who took money from his (Herdic's) side and afterwards were instrumental in carrying the bill. Upon a question being asked him by Mr. Chapen, the Speaker stated that he had received a telegram from Colonel T. A. Scott, and upon calling upon him in Philadelphia, he remarked, "I presume you wish to see me in regard to the Texas Pacific Railroad." Scott answered, "Yes," that and two or three other matters," and then asked the Speaker if he properly understood this Boom bill, and that he had advised Herdic to compromise with the lumbermen, and after a short conversation upon the subject he withdrew.

Forty-three members were examined this afternoon, when the committee adjourned to meet again in the morning. Subpœnas have been sent to prominent lumbermen in and about Williamsport, who will be given a chance to explain their ways of conducting the mysterious legislation. As the play says, "All's well that ends well," and "he who laughs last, laughs best," but it is entirely safe to predict that the storm is only gathering. When it bursts, the lightning may strike and wither forever the political prospects of many.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being private bill day the committees were called for reports of a private character.

The only bill reported of any public interest was that from the Committee on Military Affairs, to allow General Godfrey Weitzel to accept the office of Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company, provided that it does not interfere with the performances of his official duties in the army. After a good deal of discussion, the bill was rejected, 89 yeas, 128 nays.

After the passage of a number of private bills, a bill for the payment of certain war claims, applying to over two hundred individuals in the loyal States, and aggregating $112,000, was reported back from the committee with the recommendation that it do pass. After discussion it was passed.

The House adjourned. The Session tomorrow to be for debate only.

NASHVILLE.

The Colored National Convention—Resolutions Adopted.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—Another immense audience greeted the Colored National Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and reaffirming devotion and adherence to the National Republican party and its principles; that nevertheless they have just reasons of complaint against those members who have proved recreant to their trusts, and returning thanks to the friends of freedom; extend to the executive conditions of affairs to be deplored by all lovers of liberty and order, and one which threatens the continuance of the peace and security of every one, a state of affairs which no sympathy with official rogues, but condemn corruption and infidelity to public trust in whomsoever found; earnestly subscribe to the policy, "let no guilty man escape;" recognize and appreciate the services rendered in their behalf by President Grant, assuring him of their lasting gratitude. Supplemental resolutions were adopted recognizing the validity of the present State Government of Louisiana, under which Pinchback was elected to a seat in the United States Senate, and deeply deploring the manner in which his contest ended, and regret it as humiliating to the pride of the colored people of America; that Senator Morton, by his unyielding advocacy of their claims, and those Senators who voted and acted with him, deserve the gratitude of the colored American citizens; that compulsory education be inaugurated in the Southern States.

Professor Longston spoke to a large audience to-night, with reference to the recent Supreme Court decisions bearing on his race.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1876.

THE BEECHER MATTER.

At the meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers yesterday, in the Church of the Puritans, the resolution of Professor Mattin, which provided for the investigation of Mr. Beecher's acts by a committee of five from the association was lost. Rev. George Whipple, Moderator, read a letter from Rev. S. Storrs, which was in substance that Dr. Storrs had heard that his name had been mentioned in connection with the committee to investigate the scandal, and that he wished to decline to serve.

The resolutions were offered by Dr. Henry Storrs, providing for a committee of five persons, Messrs. R. S. Storrs, W. J. Buddington, L. Smith Hobart, R. S. Stone and N. W. Vergen, to hunt up or invite evidence against Beecher not already investigated in a civil court, and present the same before the commission for investigation, and declaring, in event of parties making charges against Beecheer and failing to substantiate them, "this association in absence of further light, must hold itself henceforth amply justified in utterly condemning these charges, allegations and insinuations and rumors, as false and slanderous, and in defense of Henry Ward Beecher as a worthy, honorable and beloved member of this body." These were debated by Dr. Buddington, Beecher and others, and finally adopted. Drs. R. S. Storrs and Buddington and Messrs. H. H. McFarland, B. N. Martin, W. M. Taylor and W. H. Ward entered a written protest against this action, and Drs. Buddington, McFarland, Taylor and Storrs then sent the Moderator a letter in which they withdrew from the membership of the New York and Brooklyn Association.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Governor Olden, of New Jersey, died at Trenton yesterday.

According to a Paris telegram, Horne, the spiritualist, is not dead.

A London dispatch announces the death of Maxmilian Larnoeszy, Archbishop of Salzburg.

Judge Sharswood presided at a meeting of the Philadelphia bar on Thursday, held to take action on the death of Hon. Theodore Cuyler.

The report telegraphed last night from Washington, by a number of correspondents, that General Bristow has determined to withdraw from the Cabinet, is pronounced false by the Secretary himself.

The game of billiards between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe, for the championship of America, the diamond cue and $1,000, on a four pocket table, 1,500 points up, was won by Dion, Rudolphe scoring only 394 points.

Frank Cambios, a Chicago grain gambler, has gone glimmering behind in his accounts to the amount of about $150,000, owing to the late fall in the price of wheat. He drew out all the cash in bank, and is supposed to have gone to California.

Secretary Robeson has been in Philadelphia since Thursday. His presence is supposed to have reference to the investigation of alleged irregularities in League Island Navy Yard. It is thought the sub-Committee on Naval Affairs will commence operations there to-day.

Sanford Green, a well known cattle dealer, while running along the top of a moving train at the Chicago Stock Yards yesterday morning, slipped and fell between the cars. The train passed over his body, mangling it in a horrible manner, and killing him instantly.

A special agent of the Postoffice Department has been investigating the charge that Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, had assessed the employees of his office for political purposes. The testimony did not sustain the charge, the only contributions made for campaign purposes having been voluntary.

Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, died in Philadelphia on Thursday. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and since 1867 a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary. He retired from active pastoral work in 1868, on account of ill health. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Buy White River put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Opinions of General Sherman.

Opposed to a Reduction of the Army.

Discriminations in Freight Charges,

PITTSBURGHERS TO BE HEARD

SCANDALS ABOUT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Robeson to Make a Statement.

DANA TO GO TO CINCINNATI.

A Chance to Revenge Himself on Certain Senators.

Valuable Papers Destroyed by Belknap

Sab. Implicated in the Safe-Burglary Case.

HE AND HARRINGTON CHIEF INSTIGATORS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1876.

Army Matters.

Now that the army headquarters have been re-established in Washington, and General Sherman will be in daily personal communication with the President and Secretary of War, one of the first matters to which his attention will be made particularly directed, will be the operations of the United States forces in the Rio Grande. Heretofore, under the Belknap *regime*, the movements on that theater of action were conducted without regard to the opinions of the Government of the army. General Sherman has rather decided views on the Mexican question, and he states that he is confident that he will be able to put a different aspect on the condition of affairs in that quarter. General Sherman is unequivocally opposed to the policy, which has so many advocates, of pursuing the Mexican freebooters over the Rio Grande into Mexican Territory. He does not believe in the wisdom nor expediency of setting such a precedent, nor does he consider that any necessity exists for such a course. More especially at this time he considered that it would be unwise for the United States forces to enter upon Mexican soil, in view of the domestic complication now existing on the border. He says that he is satisfied that he can so dispose of the troops on our own side of the Rio Grande, and take such measures as will result in freeing the people of the border from the state of fatalism to which they have so long been subjected. The General approves of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Mexican Border Outrages, to recruit two regiments of cavalry up to the war standard, to be assigned to duty on the Rio Grande, but dissents from their recommendations in relation to cross-border duty. He says, emphatically, that to maintain peace on the Rio Grande and on the Western frontiers, cannot be done if the army is reduced below its present numerical standard. He hopes that Congress will speedily authorize the increase in the two regiments of cavalry asked for.

The Freight Discriminations Bill.

The Committee on Commerce having disposed of the River and Harbor bill, will be ready to take up the bill to prevent discrimination in freights charged by railroad companies against the latter part of next week. The committee will set the time definitely at their meeting on next Tuesday. Several gentlemen from Pittsburgh have expressed their desire to make a statement. They will be notified in time to be present.

Secretary Robeson to Make a Statement.

Secretary Robeson will shortly go before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and make a personal statement in refutation of the scandals connected with his name.

Information received from Massachusetts is to the effect that it is proposed that Mr. Dana head the Massachusetts delegation to Cincinnati. In this way he may have the opportunity to pay off some of the Senatorial Presidential candidates who voted against his confirmation.

Valuable Papers Destroyed by Belknap.

Some two or three years since Secretary Belknap, by authority of Congress, caused to be destroyed a large mass of documents which had accumulated in the War Department which he represented as of no value. It is now alleged that among the documents thus made away with were a number containing original facts, including the report of Gen. McCook on the post-tradership *expose*.

Bab. in the Safe-Burglary Case.

Whiteley, the ex-secret service man, made a long statement before the Judiciary Committee to-day, in which he declared that Babcock and Harrington were the active instigators in the safe-burglary matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1876.

GEN. COWAN TELLS ABOUT BELL.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior till March 14th. He testified he gave Detective Bell the card produced by the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, upon the representation by him (Bell) that he had been employed by "the folks at the White House," and was entitled to his per diem and allowances. Knowing Bell had been appointed, upon seeing the card from the President, he believed him for that reason. Witness did not know how much he was entitled to, nor did he certify to the accuracy of the account; it was the duty of the proper officers of the department to examine into that; Bell said he did not, under the instructions of Secretary Chandler, Chief of the Secret Service of the Interior Department, what service he was performing; witness had never been employed by the Presidents, Babcock or Luckey, either about the appointment or his pay; he had not communicated with either of them on the subject of his appointment or pay in any manner.

LOW DIET FOR KILBOURNE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has instructed the Warden of the United States jail to furnish meals to Hallet Kilbourne not to exceed one dollar per day.

EMMA MINE.

Trenor W. Park was further examined to-day in the Emma mine matter. His testimony tended to show the value of the mine exceeded the reputation of the vendors.

PURMAN—POOR MAN!

Before the House Civil Service Committee to-day, investigating the charges against Purman, George Fowler, of Florida, was recalled and testified that Purman said to him a few days after his election, it had cost him over six thousand dollars clear cash to get elected, and he was going to have some of this money back before he started for Washington. Purman said, "an old fellow" (meaning Simson, at Monticello) "wants the naval cadetship for his son. I'll make me to get the place for his son, the old chap has got to pay me for it." Adjourned.

SERIOUS THREAT AGAINST A CORRESPONDENT.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day unanimously instructed their chairman to notify Ralph Meeker, correspondent, that he must answer the question propounded by Representative Page, or his testimony should be stricken from the record as trifling and frivolous.

A MOTH EXTERMINATOR MAN TELLS A BAD STORY ABOUT GENERAL MEIGS.

David Webster, of Concord, N. H., testified before the Clymer Committee to-day that he came to Washington the 13th of March, 1874, to sell to the War Department a moth extirminator made by him. He went with Austin P. Pike, member of Congress from New Hampshire, to General Meigs, Quartermaster General, who refused to have anything to do with it. Afterward witness got Representative Parker Craig, in Wadleigh, to write a letter to Meigs, whereupon Meigs agreed to test the merits of the thing. The preparation was tested and approved by Captain Rogers, of the Quartermaster's Department. Witness then went back to Meigs, who told him he should have a contract. Meigs asked him the price and how much the Government would want. Witness said he did not know, but would not require the Department to pay for more than was used. Witness afterward stated the price by letter. Meigs decided to use it. Meigs then asked him what benefit will it be? Witness answered, "It will kill your moths." General Meigs said, "But how much will you give me if I put it in general use?" Witness answered, "Not a damned cent, General." Witness said that General Meigs gave him to understand that Cowles & Co., who were furnishing a moth exterminator, were paying him part of the proceeds. Witness said that yesterday he met a man near Judiciary Square, who told him he would do better not to go before the committee. In the man's hand were two one hundred dollar bills. He did not know the man but told him he was going to tell the truth to to the committee, and did not want any money. The man turned and walked off rapidly. Witness followed him to see where he went, but could not walk fast enough. Witness had not paid money to any officer or been asked for any except by Meigs. Witness presented a number of letters to corroborate this testimony. He had never received any order from Meigs for moth exterminator except one, for one hundred dollars' worth. Witness refused to furnish that amount unless he could be assured of larger orders, on the ground that to fill the order would cost more than it would come to; but he offered to furnish it for nothing provided he be allowed to pack it in the clothing himself. General Meigs has been summoned to appear before the committee.

WHAT MEIGS HAS TO SAY.

Quarter-master General Meigs testified that the statements of David Webster, this morning, to the effect that he sought an interest in his moth exterminator, by suggestions of any kind that could be tortured into such a suspicion were absolutely false. He said he had never told Webster that the Government was swindled out of large sums because the process then in use was worthless; that he had never asked him what benefit the contract would be to him; that he had never asked how much he would give him (the witness); he had always considered Webster, like many inventors, crazy on the subject of his preparation for the extermination of moths. He had considered him honest, but rather light in the head; never inquired into his character. Witness corroborated generally the other statements of Webster from the record, but pronounced his charges in every respect, the creation of a very active and imaginative brain. Witness was asked whether he was the means of the adoption of George W. Cowles & Co.'s process for exterminating moths. He replied that he had opposed its adoption, even after the board of army officers had recommended its adoption, but finally yielded to the accumulation of testimonials in its favor. When asked by whose influence it had been kept in use, he replied that G. W. Bregg and Donn Piatt were very active in the matter. Witness said the Cowles process is not now in use.

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

The House Committee on Appropriations further considered the deficiency estimates to-day. The estimate of $35,000 for the expenses of the Black Hills Commission was disallowed. A large number of deficiencies asked for by the Indian Bureau will be reported back to the House, with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Claims, the committee considering them as coming under the head of private claims.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.

The indications are that the House Committee on Territories will report favorably the Senate bill for the admission of New Mexico.

THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day continued their examination of the books and papers of the late F. P. Sawyer, mail contractor. A paid note for $7,500, indorsed by J. J. Hinds, was found, accompanied with a memorandum in Sawyer's handwriting, stating that the money was to reimburse the amount that the Hinds party got from the El Paso Stage Company. It also appeared that Sawyer's checks to the amount of $38,900 were paid to Congressman Hinds.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department examined H. D. Norton, who testified that he was appointed clerk to the Disbursing Agent of the Postoffice Department at $1,200 per year, but that by an order of Postmaster General Jewell, issued in May last, he had since been paid $150 per month out of the special appropriation for repairing Department building and extending its basement. In reply to a question, witness said this was in direct violation of law.

SPENCER INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The Spencer investigation closed to-day, the committee announcing that counsel would be allowed two weeks in which to prepare written arguments.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S REPLY.

Secretary Robeson has formally replied to certain questions of Representative Beebe, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. He says no time bills, drafts, checks, notes or acceptances have been issued by or under authority of the Navy Department, or any of its bureaus or officers, except such drafts as have been given from time to time during the past two years by the navy on foreign stations in order to supply themselves with funds for the purpose of paying the expenses of the naval service abroad. No time bills, drafts, checks, notes or acceptances have, to the knowledge of the Department, been given in anticipation of, or in advance of, appropriations available to secure the same, though it is possible that near the end of a fiscal year necessary and extraordinary expenses might be incurred and distress situations of which the department might not be informed, and for which means might not therefore be reserved. No drafts have been drawn upon any officer of the Government, other than the Secretary of the Navy, since December 1, 1874, except upon the department's fiscal agents in London, in accordance with usage therewith them. No commissions have been paid on the drafts made by the Paymaster General [Bradford,] residing in London, or other officers, Secretary of the Navy, but drafts drawn by paymasters on foreign stations or the fiscal agents in London, are liable under agreement with them to a commission of not exceeding one per centum, which is allowed and credited in the settlement of their accounts with the Treasury. According to the contract with Seligman Brothers, which is appended to the Secretary's letter, it appears that they allowed interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for all moneys and balances of the Department, so long as the same shall remain in their hands, and the Department agrees to allow interest at the rate of five per centum on all accounts for which the firm are at any time in advance to the Department by reason of payments of its bills and drafts, so long and to the extent that they shall remain so in advance.

DENIAL FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General denies the published statement that in 1865 he effected a sale of two steamers to the Government for six hundred thousand dollars, belonging to Marshall and Roberts, of New York. During the war Roberts held two steamers to the Government. He never heard of the negotiation or sale until afterwards, when he was employed as counsel to get the purchase money remaining unpaid. For this he received a very moderate fee, and this is all that he ever had to do with the case.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—In the House to-day, the following bills passed: Senate bill to abolish the office of State Gas Inspector, and to provide for local inspection; Senate bill to allow persons dealing in flour to use a private brand; House bill to punish by fine and imprisonment all persons who get upon moving railroad trains in violation of law. A bill was introduced to repeal the County Officers' Fee bill, which became a law yesterday.

In the Senate the House amendments to Mr. Burns' Senate bill to limit municipal expenditures were agreed to, and the bill is now a law. The following bills passed the Senate: To provide for equalizing the sentences of Common Pleas courts; House bill authorizing county commissioners to regulate hauling heavy burdens over free turnpike roads; House bill to make it a misdemeanor to interfere with the laying of railroads.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating James Perkins, of Cuyahoga; John Andrews, of Franklin; C. J. Allbright, of Guernsey; Charles Bissell, of Auglaise, and Murray Shipley, of Hamilton, to be members of the Board of State Charities; also nominating P. B. Buell, of Washington, to be trustee of the Athens Lunatic Asylum. The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, April 7.—In the Freisinger whisky trial to-day, the Government rested its case, and the defense introduced gaugers, storekeepers and others who were connected with the Milan distillery, and who testified that they never saw or knew of any illegality on the part of the owners.

The 8:20 train from Kensington Depot last night ran off the track near Harrow Gate Lane, about four miles from Philadelphia. The engine and one car were upset, badly damaging both. The fireman was badly injured and the engineer slightly. Several passengers were burned, and otherwise slightly injured. The employees were removed to the Episcopal Hospital for treatment, and the passengers taken to Trenton.

A Beautiful Steinway Upright.

We had occasion, the other day, to inspect a Steinway Upright Piano, which had just been selected and purchased by Mrs. J. S. De Lo, of this city. This lady is a very fine performer, and after a thorough test and trial of the different makes of Uprights offered by the various music dealers, she concluded that the Steinway surpassed them all; and she is now the happy possessor of one of the loveliest Pianos in the world. It was bought at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, on Wood street, and it is hardly necessary to say "go and do likewise," for no person of good judgment and musical taste will use any other when the Steinway can be had.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MORE SCOUNDRELS AWAITING EXTRADITION—STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

LONDON, April 7.—Wm. E. Gray, of New York, who was up before the Bow Street Police Court yesterday for alleged forgeries, was remanded to April 13th. It is thought that the extradition of Brent, charged with frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, and Gray will be governed by the decision in the Winslow case.

At the Central Criminal Court, to-day, Captain Ferdinand Kahn, of the steamer Franconia, which ran into and sank the Strathclyde, was found guilty of manslaughter. The sentence was deferred to await the decision of the Court of Appeals on the question of jurisdiction.

MUTINY AND MURDER—NORTH SCHLESWICK.

LONDON, April 7.—Eight of the crew of ship Lennie were to-day committed for trial on a charge of mutiny and murder.

A Copenhagen special says explanations are now progressing between Berlin and Copenhagen with a view to arrive at a satisfactory basis for settling the North Schleswick question.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to Mr. Jenkins' question about an Ottawa dispatch reporting that Mackenzie had complained in the Canadian House of Commons of the action of the United States regarding the treaty of Washington, said he had seen the Ottawa telegram referred to, but of course the Government were as yet uninformed regarding the debate. It was true there was some difference of opinion between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States about the Treaty of Washington, and negotiations were pending relative to the Fisheries Commission. He thought it hardly the way to speak of the attitude of a friendly Government to say that it interposes difficulties as negotiations are proceeding. Mr. Jenkins announced that he would at an early date call attention to the subject, and move that the conduct of the ministry is dilatory and injurious.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Royal Title bill, as received from the House of Commons, passed third reading without division, after a brief debate.

LOSS OF THE ADRIATIC.

LONDON, April 7.—The British Minister at Athens telegraphs that he has not heard that any English people were on board the steamer Agrigante when she sunk off Cape Malea. Among those saved are two Americans.

ENGLISH ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Daily News* announces that Mr. Joling, British Superintendent in the section of fine arts of the United States Centennial Exhibition, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia in the steamer Indiana, with the first consignment of pictures by English artists.

Turkey.

DEMANDS OF THE INSURGENT LEADERS.

RAGUSA, April 7.—The insurgent leaders have informed Baron Rodich of the conditions on which they will lay down their arms. Their terms include the withdrawal of all Turkish troops except six small garrisons which shall be placed under the supervision of Russian and Austrian inspectors. They also require the dismissement of the Mahometans and guarantees from the Powers.

VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE BY THE TURKS—THE HERZEGOVINIANS BROKEN UP—THE HERZEGOVINIANS WILL RESUME HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, April 8.—A Vienna dispatch says that during the truce in Herzegovina the Turks concentrated twenty-five battalions near Trebigne, and received two shiploads of reinforcements.

A dispatch of the Russian telegraphic agency reviewing the situation, represents that the northern part of Herzegovina, which had been quiet for some time, is now in full insurrection. Most of the whole of Bosnia is in revolt. Turkey was never so seriously threatened by this rebellion. Could the European powers change their attitude toward Turkey, the Porte will only have its own inactivity to blame.

The Vienna *Times* from Venice reports that Baron Rodich demanded that the insurgents should disarm as a preliminary condition. This the rebels refused to do and the conference was broken up. The insurgents returned to the mountains and the Baron to Ragusa. The Herzegovinians will probably reorganize their bands and resume hostilities, because the Turks have violated the armistice by concentrating troops at Trebigne to attack Suttorina.

RUSSIA ASKS AUSTRIA TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, April 8.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* says Count Andrassy, in reply to a suggestion from Prince Gartschakoff that Austria intervene in case the Turks invaded Servia, declined to take such a step unless Turkey violated the treaties by permanently occupying Servia.

Spain.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNITY.

MADRID, April 8.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a royal order maintaining the Fuero in Biltao, Vittoria and San Sebastian. Delegates from the four deputations of those towns are summoned to appear in Madrid on May 1st. After consulting with them and with the Navarrese delegates, the Government will draw up and present to the Cortes a bill establishing constitutional unity in the Basque provinces.

Egypt.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

CAIRO, April 7.—The Khedive has not yet accepted the proposal of the French financiers who offer to take a smaller amount of the proposed new loan than the Khedive demanded. It is rumored that if the French combination for the conversion of the Egyptian floating debt reach no definite arrangement by the 10th inst., the payment of the treasury bonds then due will be postponed. It is stated that the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone for three months the payment of the coupons of the floating debt due in April and May, to allow time for a definitive arrangement for the finances of the country.

France.

SITE OF THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

PARIS, April 7.—It is thought that the site of the universal exhibition 1878 will be on the Champs de Mars. The affair will probably be carried out by a private company, the interest of whose investment will be guaranteed by the State, so it will not be necessary to ask any credit from the Chambers.

ELECTIONS ANNULLED—NO AMNESTY.

VERSAILLES, April 7.—The Chamber of Deputies annulled the elections of MM. Boyer and Chesnelong, Legitimists.

The Committee on Amnesty Proposals has refused to report in favor of any amnesty whatever, but has decided to recommend that the Government display clemency.

The Chamber of Deputies has also annulled the election of DeBoigne, Bonapartist.

LORD DERBY IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 7.—The Earl of Derby has arrived in this city. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says a satisfactory solution of the questions relative to Egypt will doubtless be arrived at during Lord Derby's sojourn in Paris.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 7.—The steamships Anchovia, Sidonian, State of Virginia and Navarino, from New York, have arrived out.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Northeast winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, increasing cloudiness and possibly light rains.

The rates telegraphed Thursday night as having been adopted for freights west from St. Louis and Chicago, were ten cents per hundred too high.

The south wing of the Female College at Delaware, O., was burned yesterday morning. The main building and north wing are uninjured. Loss $4,000.

Suit was brought yesterday by the Panama Railroad Company against the Pacific Mail Company to recover $338,049 due for transportation across the Isthmus.

Work Commenced on the Brownsville and New Haven Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 6, 1876.

Mr. Wiheling, the contractor of the New Haven and Brownsville Railroad, commenced work yesterday. He proposes pushing the work to completion as rapidly as possible, and from what we know of him, we can say for our Brownsville friends that they will soon be able to visit you without being dependent upon the uncertainties of river transportation, and will be able to go through by way of Connellsville by rail and rail, instead of rail and stage coach, as heretofore. MAX.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

PRICES REDUCED TO-DAY!

What One Dollar Will Buy

9 cans Green Corn	$1 00
8 cans Tomatoes (3-lb. can)	1 00
7 cans Red Cherries (3-lb. can)	1 00
5 cans Yellow Table Peaches (3-lb. can)	1 00
6 cans Blackberries	1 00
6 cans Blueberries	1 00
5 cans Cherries	1 00
5 cans Pears	1 00
5 cans Pineapple	1 00
5 cans Strawberries	1 00
6 cans Whortleberries	1 00
4 pounds Fresh Roasted Coffee (Coffee Roasted Every Morning.)	1 00
10 pounds New French Prunes	1 00
10 pounds New Turkey Prunes	1 00
10 pounds A Sugar (white)	1 00
10½ pounds EX. C Sugar (white)	1 00
11 pounds Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
20 bars Wax Soap	1 00
13 pounds New Carolina Rice	1 00
12 pounds New Currants	1 00
10 bottles French Mustard	1 00
10 glasses Fruit Jelly	1 00
10 boxes Lye	1 00
18 pounds Gloss Starch	1 00
11 pounds Corn Starch	1 00
13 pounds New York Water Crackers	1 00
13 pounds Soda Crackers	1 00
13 pounds Oyster

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

WHEN WISE, of Greene, proves honester than THORNTON, what miracle may we expect next?

THERE seems to have been a good deal of "log rolling" about that Boom bill in the Democratic House at Harrisburg.

THE scarcity of snow, this winter, in the lumber regions, seems to have made it very difficult to get the Democratic logs into HERDIC's boom. Even at the rate of $400 apiece they couldn't be got in.

WOULDN'T it be politic, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, to fix an early day for final adjournment? There is no telling where these legislative inquiries into the honesty of Democratic members may end.

MORRISON's idiotic tariff bill is to be reported to the House to-day. It is the most asinine measure that could possibly be conceived, and would completely flatten out every industry in our now lunatic-cursed country.

FIVE weeks from next Wednesday is the opening day of the Centennial Exhibition, and General HAWLEY, the energetic President, has given President GRANT a copy of the opening address which he will make, that the Executive may frame a fitting reply.

NOW that they have got their hand in, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department should institute an inquiry into the conduct of BEAUREGARD after the first battle of Bull Run, when he did not follow the retreating Union forces into Washington and capture the Federal Capital.

THE latest candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President is Mayor WICKHAM, of New York. He bases his claims upon the fact that he employs as his private Secretary one HARRISON, who was private secretary to JEFF. DAVIS in the palmy days of the rebel Confederacy.

THE latest charge brought against Secretary BRISTOW is to the effect that, as Secretary of the Treasury he remitted a fine of $7,500, on a vessel accused of smuggling, which had been imposed during RICHARDSON's term of office, when BRISTOW himself acted as attorney for the owners. The story has a crooked look.

WHO was the member of the House Committee to investigate the Reform School who suggested through an outsider that the appropriation to the Reform School would be got through if the proper "means" were used? And were the "means" thus suggested the same as those used to defeat the Boom bill?

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has compiled a table showing that there are enrolled on the waters of the Ohio 429 steamers, and on the Mississippi proper, including the Missouri and its tributaries, 509. This does not represent the steam navigation of the Mississippi to be as important as had been generally supposed, since it includes the great ports of St. Louis and New Orleans, as well as those of St. Paul, Memphis, and all minor towns for two thousand miles. Hence it is not nearly so large a number in proportion as those on the Ohio.

A LEADING Democratic paper remarks that "we are still paying six per cent. interest on the greater part of our public debt, while Great Britain pays only three per cent. upon hers," and then proceeds to advocate the refunding of the debt at four per cent. The annual interest has been very largely reduced since 1869, mainly by substituting five per cent. bonds for six per cents. It might be possible to refund at four per cent., but the Democratic House of Representatives would rather spend their time in pretended efforts to stop leaks where no leaks exist, than to attempt to grapple with the financial problem. Cutting down salaries, and like small economies, engage their whole attention, while the millions which might be saved yearly in interest does not cost them a thought.

MR. J. B FULLER, an ingenious electrician, has invented a magneto-electric telegraph machine, by which a current, of great power, is produced, thus obviating the enormous expense and trouble of batteries. The machine is now in operation in Union Square, New York, in connection with the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies, and has been found more than equal to every requirement. The apparatus is not expensive, or of ponderous dimensions, the one now employed being very little larger than an ordinary sewing machine, yet equal in power to more than one hundred and twenty-five cells of caloric battery. Its motive power is a two-horse Baxter steam-engine, consuming but three scuttles of coal per diem, the same engine being capable of running ten or more machines of this size—the larger the machine the greater its power and intensity. The drawings of one are already finished, capable of working no less than fifty lines of telegraph wires, while operated by a Baxter engine of four-horse-power. The connection with the EDISON automatic system, the most satisfactory results have been attained. No less than one thousand two hundred words per minute have been sent to Philadelphia, one thousand five hundred words a distance of fifty miles, and eight hundred words eight hundred miles. No continuous circuit has been operated beyond four or five hundred miles by battery power, but the Fuller machine has shown no decrease of power while operating a thousand miles. So far, the sufficient extent of its power has not been ascertained, and it is not impossible that a continuous current may reach California when the proper wires are brought into action.

WE HAVE strenuously insisted that the time has come when the continued development and general prosperity of our manufacturing industries depend in an important degree upon securing a larger foreign market for our productions. We are glad to observe that that *intelligent* and *influential* trade journal, the *Iron Age*, holds the same view. It says:

"The more carefully and intelligently the field is examined, the more evident it becomes that there is no more possible but comparatively easy for us to build up a large and profitable export trade. In the year 1873 Great Britain sent to the North, Central and South American markets, including the United States, manufactures to the value of about $190,000,000. The following figures will show the sterling value of the exports to markets to which we already have abundant access, and in which we can now compete with the world: To British North America, £5,619,000; to British and Spanish West Indies, £5,213,000; to Brazil, £7,540,000; to Argentine Confederation, £3,729,000; to Chili, £3,165,000; to Columbia, £3,074,000; to Peru, £2,524,000; to Uruguay, £1,762,000; to Mexico, £1,194,000, and to other easilantic countries, about £2,000,000. These countries are all our near neighbors, and have already direct commercial relations with us. It only remains for us to adopt the proper means to bring our goods to their notice, and they will be already to buy of us on favorable terms as of anyone else. We can offer them as good terms as they can get anywhere, and probably better. And the reason is that we have better machinery and can produce more cheaply than any other nation a uniform quality of goods."

The *Age* advises every manufacturer, so situated that he can try the experiment, to intelligently consider whether it is possible for him to make such connections abroad as will enable him to place his goods in one or more foreign markets under conditions favorable to a fair competition with similar goods from other countries. Those who first enter the field will be the first to establish their goods in the favor of foreign consumers, and in these days of sharp rivalry prestige counts as a heavy make-weight in the scale.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The Democratic party sets itself up as a great "Reform" party; and as it announced, in 1874, when it accidentally got possession of one branch of our State Legislature, that it would introduce a new era of purity, honesty and fidelity in the State government, and break up and expose all sources of corruption, it cannot escape being judged by its freely paraded professions.

In the redemption of its promise it has done absolutely nothing. It appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, but unearthed nothing and found nothing to expose. It has also appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of this city, hoping thereby to immortalize the Allegheny county members of the committee and pave the way for their re-election; but it is a significant fact that, while this committee is pushing its inquiries here, another investigating committee has been appointed at Harrisburg to inquire how many members of the Democratic House have yielded to the seductive offers of borers for their votes.

It is still further significant that the Harrisburg investigation has developed the fact that three members of the Legislature, *all Democrats*, were engaged in the effort to use corrupt means for securing the defeat of the Boom bill, and that one of those named in the evidence as being actively employed in offering or suggesting bribes to their fellow-members, was a member of the Legislative Investigating Committee but lately sitting in this city to investigate the affairs of the Reform School. He seems to be a better subject for investigation, himself, than any subject that has yet turned up. He will be able, now, to demonstrate the problem—

"Whether the pleasure is as great
In being investigated as to investigate."

We may add that, if all the tempters, in in this Boom bill case, were Democrats, the members tempted were also all of that party, so far as yet appears. WISE, of Greene, BUCK, of Cambria, WARNER and CONROD, of Berks, are all members of the dominant party of the House. Evidently THORNTON and GENTNER felt surer on *that* ground than any other.

In view of this development it might be suggested to the Democratic "Reformers" that instead of trying to reform others they had better devote their time to first reforming themselves. They have made a miserable show of themselves in their neglect of the public business in the Legislature, and if the little they have done, so far, is to be tainted with the suspicion of corruption, the Democratic House of Representatives will stand under the just reproach of being as dishonest as it is incapable.

SPEAKING of the Democratic eclipse in the public buildings, the New York *Post* recalls the fact that at the beginning of the session Mr. RANDALL, the Chairman of the committee, made a vain boast that this committee would bring in no deficiency bill, and thinks that his course betrays "a remarkable lack of discrimination," which is a very mild way of putting it, considering that he has raised incompetency to a system and mulishness to a fine art.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Yosemite Valley has yielded a five-pound potato.

The only spring flower which has yet appeared is rhubarb pie.

The total coinage last month embraced 8,436,974 pieces, value $5,489,580.

They've started a cemetery in the Black Hills. There'll soon be tenants enough.

There were nearly 12,000,000 postal cards issued by the Postoffice Department last month.

Troy, if we may believe the local papers, has had "a shower of bad girls." Fallen angels?

Filtered sunshine, the new curative agent in cases of lunacy, is very favorably spoken of. Clymer should try it.

Horatio Seymour is so effusively protesting against being nominated for the Presidency that it looks suspicious.

Appropriate. "Pious Hollow" is the name of a place in Western New York, and a revival is in progress there.

Philadelphia is going to prohibit smoking in Independence Hall. She thinks it desecrates the ashes of our sires.

The American Cyclopedia, by the Appletons, vol. xv., "Shomer to Trollope," is just out. It is unusually rich in matter.

Iowa will hereafter have to eat all the prairie chickens she kills, or throw them away. It is against the law to ship them.

It is estimated that the transfer of the Indians to the War Department will save $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 annually to the Government.

Still falling off. The number of immigrant settlers who arrived in Canada last year was 27,382, against 39,373 in 1874 and 50,050 in 1873.

The Roman Catholic paupers in the Jersey City alms house have denounced a Protestant preacher and driven him from the building.

The planets Mars and Venus can now be seen, when the evenings are favorable, among the bright stars of Aries, apparently near each other.

It is estimated that of the thousands of people who will attend the Centennial about one in ten will escape without having his pocket picked.

It is said that President Grant has made a bad failure of managing his farm near St. Louis. He really *does* seem to have lost his hold of the tiller.

The Bill Nye scare in California is unquestionably engineered with a view to forcing the Chinese-emigration question into the approaching Presidential canvass.

The work of the Congressional library increases each year ten to fifteen per cent., and Democrats have cut down the number of employees, besides reducing their salaries.

New discoveries are reported in the Yellow Jacket silver mine, also in the Gold Hill, Justice, Imperial and Mexican mines, all of which are on the Comstock lode.

Some of our crack men-of-war have been ordered to New York harbor, to welcome the Emperor of Brazil with an imperial salute of 100 guns, and to escort him to the place of landing.

A full outfit of rolling stock, to be used in reopening the Northern Pacific road to Bismarck, has been sent forward, and that route will soon be opened for travel to the "new Northwest."

There is a proposition for Congress to pay a visit to Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and to meet as one body in Independence Hall, with John Hancock, now representing the Austin District of Texas, as presiding officer.

The fanciful scheme to restore our ocean carrying trade and cheapen interior water transportion, through the establishment of a dock-yard on the Atlantic coast and branch yards on the Mississippi and lakes, has come to grief.

The Treasury has lately received over $300,000 on account of moneys recovered through the whisky prosecutions. Up to date, over half a million have been received from this source, and many cases are still unadjusted.

John Bull is wishing that the Yankee who had overstocked himself with dictionaries and started a spelling bee in order to sell them, had been stung to death before the thought occurred to him. England is crazy with them.

After describing a fire in the pine forests of Florida, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe asks, "How long may a man stand waving in air the foliage of a good profession while the fires of hell are burning out his heart?" She should ask her brother.

In his last sermon, Beecher was very severe on Calvinism. He said: "If this were the doctrine of God, I would not accept it. If it were the teaching of Scripture I'd reject it." Calvinism teaches the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints.

The latest feature in pisciculture is a successful effort to cross breeds of fish. Seth Green has impregnated the ova of the brook trout with the milt of the salmon, during the past winter, producing a fry resembling the salmon and lighter colored than the trout. His idea is that the stock from this source will be excellent for brooks, and that it will be of rapid growth in ordinary streams. He has also crossed the white fish with the salmon trout, the result of which is smaller fry than that of the salmon trout, and redder in color, bearing a closer resemblance to the white fish. Valuable consequences may follow these experiments.

New Volume.

The numbers for the week ending April 1st and 8th, begin a new volume of *Littell's Living Age*. Among the noteworthy articles contained in these two numbers are the following: Bishop Butler and the Zeit-Geist, by Matthew Arnold; John Forster, by Blanchard Jerrold; Maxims and Reflections, from the German of Goethe; A Sermon of Buddha, translated from the Pali Version of the *Sutra Pitaki*; A Century of Great Poets, from 1750 downwards—Alphonse de Lamartine—from *Blackwood*; The Royal Bengal Tiger, by Rev. M. G. Watkins, M. A.; Natural Religion, Part V., *Macmillan*; Mr. Thackeray's Sketches, *Blackwood*; A Negro Methodist Conference, *Cornhill*; Food in Nervous Diseases, etc. The usual choice fiction—"La Belle Sorrentina," "An Unimportant Person," and an instalment of the powerful story of "The Dilemma," and select poetry and miscellany, are included in the numbers.

The opening of a new volume affords a favorable opportunity for the beginning of new subscription. For fifty-two numbers and sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low, or still better, for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Parker City—Relative Value to the Region of Large and Small Wells—New Wells, Producing and Drilling—Accident and Narrow Escape—Rig Burned—The Parker and Karns City Road—The Extension to Millerstown and Butler—Everything in Readiness for the Commencement of Construction.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PARKER CITY, April 6, 1876.

Developments continue quite active in this district, and business generally is looking up.

The prosperity of the oil regions is not by any means enhanced by an increase in the number of large wells. A thousand barrel flowing well does not need the employment of as many men as one pumping ten barrels, and, as it takes a hundred of the latter to produce the same amount of oil, it is obvious that the large increase in number of small producing wells is highly beneficial to the general business interests of the oil regions, without the danger of over-production and consequent depression in prices.

Since the advances in the oil market, and the general conviction of the improvement being the result of a decrease in stocks and falling off in production, small wells have decidedly appreciated in value. Those producing from ten to twenty-five barrels are now held at from three to nine thousand dollars, according to their locality and the royalty required by the leases.

Among recent strikes in this section the Calder well, on the Fletcher farm, is doing between forty and fifty barrels. The McFarland well, on the same farm, is producing about forty barrels at present.

On the Hays farm, the Hays & Henry well, tubed on Tuesday, is doing in the neighborhood of twenty-five barrels.

Near Martinsburg, on the Kelly farm, the Bracken well is pumping from fifteen to twenty barrels a day.

S. D. Karns' new well on the Stonehouse farm is doing not to exceed ten barrels.

On the James Parker farm, the Elliott well is producing a little over twelve barrels.

H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well, on the Moore farm, is doing about ten barrels a day.

On the Thompson farm, the Ashen well is producing a like amount.

The Robinson well, on the Jamison farm, is doing only three or four barrels a day.

On the Sutton farm, near Modoc, the Columbia Oil Company has just completed a well which promises to be a little better than a dry hole.

B. B. Campbell has added another dry hole to the list in his recent strike on the Donnelly farm.

South of Bear Creek, on the Sheprard farm, J. F. Pew has commenced operations on a new well.

On the Fletcher farm another well has commenced drilling by Brawley Brothers.

On the Niles farm, cross belt, Richard Jenning's has commenced drilling a new well.

Another well is drilling on the Say farm, by a Cleveland party.

On the eastern line of the Stonehouse farm, S. D. Karns has a new rig up and has commenced drilling. Two other rigs are up or nearly completed on this tract.

A. S. Harrington has a rig up on the Gibson farm, near Campbell Station.

On the A. Campbell farm, B. B. Campbell is building a new rig.

An accident that might have proved fatal occurred on Monday at the York & Hawkins well, on the Fletcher farm. One of the men was engaged in pulling the sucker rods from the derrick, at a height of six y feet from the derrick floor, when he fell to the board on which he was standing giving way. He caught in a girth, some fifteen feet below, saving himself and causing only a slight injury to his arm. His escape was almost miraculous.

The same evening, about midnight, the Hunter and Cummings well, on the Crawford farm, struck the second sand, tapping a large vein of gas. The gas ignited rapidly at the forge, and the fire communicated with the rig, which was entirely destroyed. One of the drillers was severely burned, but his injuries are not considered fatal.

The Parker and Karns City Railroad is doing a very heavy business. Sixteen trains run daily. The extension of the road is naturally exciting much interest at present, as it has an important bearing on the future prosperity not only of this place but of the points it is proposed to reach. To Millerstown it is indispensable. It would enhance the value of property there largely, as well as give a great impetus to business. And to Butler it would be of the greatest possible advantage, while Pittsburgh would be materially benefited by the extension and new route. Mr. W. C. Mobley, Superintendent of the road, has returned from the East, and has made careful estimates of the cost of the material requisite for the construction and equipment of the extension of the narrow gauge from Karns City to Millerstown and Butler. The estimated cost of construction from the engineers' data in the survey, is two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars, including sufficient rolling stock to start the road, in addition to what they now have on the Parker and Karns City road. The capital stock for the reunion of the road is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the directors comprise the five solid gentlemen whose capital, energy and pluck put through the present narrow gauge road to Karns City in the face of every obstacle, including a tight money market and unprecedented general depression in the oil regions. They ask the citizens to take a hundred thousand dollars' worth of their seven per cent. gold interest bearing bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the extension. The safety of the investment is beyond question, as two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars' worth of property is mortgaged for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds, besides the liability of the stockholders for that amount of stock. The business of the present road is more than beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The cost was two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, and the company cleared net, over expenses, including interest, a hundred and one thousand dollars up to April 1st.

The surveys have been made and located, so that at any time contracts could be drawn up and grading commenced immediately. The road could be completed in three or four months with the accustomed energy of its management. The grades are not heavier than on the present road, and none exceed ninety feet. There are no high trestles, and the road, as the engineer's map indicate, passes through the heart of the best oil territory in the district to within five and a half miles of Butler.

Z. T. Weaver, the news agent, has opened his European hotel and restaurant. It is quite an acquisition to Parker City.

Harte, the wizard, appeared the last three evenings to crowded houses. DOT.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Erie car shops at Elmira, New York, are very busy on passenger cars for the anticipated increased travel next summer.

The Keystone shoe factory, Erie, Pennsylvania, has resumed operations with a full force of hands, after an idleness of six months.

The Girard, Pennsylvania, wrench factory last week received an order for a quantity of wrenches from a hardware dealer in England.

The condition of the hat trade in Reading, Pennsylvania, as this time is fair. Some of the manufacturers are running on full time, others on half time.

Each of the two blast furnaces of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company is producing on an average fifty tons of No. 1 steel iron every twenty-four hours.

A Cameron county, Pennsylvania, paper says that lumbering operations the past winter have been almost a failure in that section. On the Driftwood not more than one-tenth of the usual amount of pine and about one-half the amount of hemlock has been put in, and in square timber there has not been a single raft made.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* says: The state of the lumber trade is such as to encourage every manufacturer. For some time past the shipments have averaged one million feet per day, and for three weeks the amount going forward has been better than at any corresponding period within two years. Manufacturers feel that the worst time has been passed, and the future is promising.

The Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, *Record* says: We congratulate the people of this section of the discovery of a very rich deposit of iron ore in the form of William Nelson, Esq., one mile west of this town. The ore has passed through a thorough test at the hands of Mr. Lyon, an eminent metallurgist and yields over fifty per cent. of a very superior kind of iron. First class limestone abounds on the same place and coal in immense quantities. Mr. Nelson has certainly struck a bonanza, and is just the man to develop it. Now come along with your furnaces. We have plenty of room for quite a number of them, and coal, iron ore and limestone out of which to make iron. Now that the ore has been discovered in this vicinity we have an additional incentive to make vigorous efforts to secure the location of a large manufacturing interest in our midst. Let us in spring opens, do all we can to encourage manufacturers to locate here.

The machinery invented by Dr. Loiseau, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, for making fuel from anthracite coal-dust, is working successfully. The new fuel is composed of ninety-five per cent. of coal dust and five per cent. of tar, with a small amount of a glue-like mixture made of rye flour and slaked lime. It is in pieces of the shape and size of hen's eggs. To make the pieces impervious to water, they are dipped in a solution of "candle-gum," a residuum of paraffine and crude benzine. All these processes are conducted automatically. From the time the clay goes into the mill and the coal-dust falls on the separating screen, the material travels a distance of 745 feet without being once handled. The factory will produce 150 tons a day with one set of machinery, and the product will be sold for one dollar less than the price of stove coal. Contracts have been made for all the coal-dust at the Richmond wharves and for an additional supply from the Lehigh region. The new fuel will be shown at the Centennial Exposition, in a large iron pavilion, near Machinery Hall. It is said that a ton of it gives twenty-five per cent. more heat than a ton of stove coal.

PERSONAL.

Colonel E. P. Jones, of Canton, Mississippi, who lately committed suicide at Jeffersonville, Indiana, gave as the reason for the step he had taken "approaching, if not existing, insanity."

Referring to Governor Dix, the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that "a man who at eighty can turn his hand to the translation of a Latin poem, or can turn out of bed at four o'clock in the morning to go duck shooting —holding his own with the boys, too—is a good deal of a man any way you take him."

A very novel story was told us of Edmund Yates, the novelist. He always writes his novels from dictation, while he walks up and down. His secretary is a man of staid demeanor. On one occasion, when about to commence, Mr. Yates asked: "Where did we leave off?" "Where we were pressing her lips, sir," replies the staid secretary, with perfect gravity.

The laziest family in the Western Hamisphere live in Elgin county, Ont. There are eight of them; they own a fine farm of 300 acres, with a plentiful supply of valuable timber. With abundance staring them in the face they are absolutely dying of want. The elder son, a grown man, lies a naked skeleton in a heap of straw without a rag to cover him. The authorities have very properly taken the case in hand.

Bishop Coxe, New York, in the course of an historical lecture on Tuesday night in Buffalo, on the ancestry of the settlers of the Northern and Southern States, asserted that the pretentions of Southerners to higher birth were absurd. He spoke of the fact mentioned by Hawthorne that many of the gravestones in New England burial grounds bear armorial carvings, to which, in their own State, Virginians are accustomed to point as indisputable evidence of their superior blood.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the indictment found against United States Senator Conover, of Florida, (formerly State Treasurer,) for embezzling $40,000. Colonel Gamble, late Comptroller, the witness in the case, informed the court that when he gave his testimony before the Grand Jury he did so in ignorance of facts which have since come to his knowledge, that he was convinced that he was mistaken, and that, in justice to Mr. Conover, he had publicely withdrawn any assertions reflecting on him.

Poor Keats is posthumously fortunate, though he had so wretched a time of it during his life. Of late years his fame has ripened much in England, and his poems are read quite as much as Byron's. They have just been putting a sculptured medallion over his grave in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, and now Sir Vincent Eyre proposes to rise funds for a bust of him, to be put, if the Dean and Chapter will permit it, in Westminster Abbey, among the sculptured group of England's poets. Certainly he deserves it as well as most of that marbie company.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
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BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
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23D DISTRICT.
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Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

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James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
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Linen Suits and Costumes,
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
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A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
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James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

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CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
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Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

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ALL QUALITIES.
PRICE LOW.
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.
THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Bull's-eye, and wood, and claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.
IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third avenue.
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
MARTIN METZGER,
FREDERICK METZGER.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

LEGAL.
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. ROBINSON, of Kittanning, in the county of Armstrong, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, Pa., before JOHN S. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 25TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1876, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1876.
ESTATE OF DOROTHEA CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Dorothea Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
WALTER CHESS,
112 Water street.
ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
WALTER CHESS,
G. R. LAUMAN, Administrators,
112 Water street
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.
R. H. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

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EIGHT BEAUTIFUL Ever-blooming Monthly Roses, post-grown, sent safely by mail, post paid, for $1 00.
Twenty-five varieties of choice Flower Seeds sent, post paid, for $1 00.
Your choice of seventeen collections of Bedding Plants for $1 00.
Five and Genuine Vegetable Seeds.
New varieties of Potatoes, Onion Sets and Spring Bulbs.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Gray Vines and everything for the Garden. Rustic Baskets, Guano and Setters. Cut Flowers in any form.
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A full Line of all Qualities in Wool, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres,
AT ALL PRICES.
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.
Jeans and Cottonades from 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
At 30 cents, New Styles Cassimeres.
At 42½, 75 and 87½ cents, Extra Good Value in Cassimeres.
Fine Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, &c., very low.
Popular Prices for Everything.
At Five Cents, C
REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.
Per lb. Per lb.
Oolong.....good 50c.....best 90c
Mixed.....good 50c.....best 90c
English Breakfast.....good 50c.....best $1 00
Young Hyson.....good 50c.....best 1 15
Imperial.....good 75c.....best 1 75
Gunpowder.....good $1 00.....best 1 30
Tea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,).....50c.....best 80c
The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
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REMOVAL!
We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have removed to our NEW WAREHOUSE,
NO. 125 LIBERTY STREET,
Two doors below our old location. We have in stock a full assortment of
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,
Of the crop of 1875, and will fill large or small orders on our usual favorable terms. Our stock of
Farming and Garden Implements
Cannot be surpassed, and we offer them at prices as low as they can be furnished by any other house offering equally reliable articles. In addition to the above we have added
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
And feel confident we can supply with as long been needed, viz: A FIRST CLASS WAGON, at reasonable prices to suit the times. Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit the same in our new location.
SAMUEL HARE & SON.
REMOVAL.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
FLOUR DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.
REMOVAL.
ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1876.

Our local finances were steady to-day, there being few events of interest to break the usual current of events. The improvement on mercantile affairs has not been sufficient to make any radical changes as yet in the condition of financial circles, but there is a perceptible strengthening of the loan markets (although rates are not quoted higher) and counter transactions show some increase in activity. The principal features, however, are still those of ease and strength, the supply of loanable funds being somewhat in excess of the demand. Local stock transactions are still quite limited. We note a slight upward movement in certain securities, sales having been made in Philadelphia of Pittsburgh Penn avenue 7s at 106; West Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed 6s at 80; Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7s at 52½, besides which our regular telegraphic stock quotations from Philadelphia show an advance of ¼@¼ per cent. in the securities quoted there. From Baltimore we have quotations of Pittsburgh and Connellsville bonds at 104½@104¾, a fractional decline, while Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common stock is quoted at 165 bid and 170 asked; do second preferred 102¾. The following stocks were sold last evening at the real estate and stock sales rooms of Thomas F. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street:

Diamond National Bank	$135 50
Smithfield National Bank	75 50
Western Insurance Company	62 50
Ewalt street bridge	41 75
Lawrence Railroad	52 50

—There is a prevailing impression that the credit of the United States is below that of the leading foreign nations, so that our Government is obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than other Governments who are borrowers in the European markets. This error is corrected by a careful examination into the facts which is made by the Boston *Advertiser*. The truth is, we are now borrowing at five per cent., selling our bonds of that denomination at par, and that no country in the world can place a permanent loan at a less rate of interest, with one exception. France sold her last loan, five per cent. rentes, at 84½ per cent. This was negotiated in 1872, and was the great loan that was so marvellously popular and successful, France to-day paying more than 5.95 per cent. interest on all the money she has borrowed since the war closed. Prussia pays five per cent. on her national debt. Russia disposes of its bonds, which bear five per cent. interest, at 90, the last being the best price it has received since 1862. Italy pays an average of five per cent., but its issue price was much below par. Italian five per cents sell at 76 in the London market. The average interest on the nominal capital of the Austrian debt is about five per cent. Of course we need not quote Spain and Turkey, Egypt, Paraguay and other countries that are always borrowing but never paying. Great Britain is the only country of any account in the world that borrows at three per cent. While this is nominally true as to a large part of its debt, the interest charge on the whole debt, including terminable annuities, amounts to three and four-tenths per cent. Moreover, the consols were issued below par, and are to-day below par. Yesterday's price, 94¾, indicates the rate at which a new loan could be issued—that is to say, Great Britain would be compelled to pay at least three and one-fifth per cent. interest on the money it would actually receive. If, then, the world be searched for Governments that can negotiate a loan on better terms than the United States, Great Britain alone can be used as an example. While no one claims that our credit is satisfactory, it is not bad as compared with that of other countries.

—The Comptroller of the Currency is said to have expressed the opinion that from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 more bank circulation will be surrendered during the current year. The Comptroller is in a position to form as this movement somewhat better than anyone else, because he is continually receiving letters from banks in all parts of the country asking about various matters in connection with the steps necessary for such surrender. The two great inducements for the surrender of bank circulation are, first, that the prices of bonds are very high, and a good many of the banks think this about as good a time to sell as they will ever find; second, there is very little profit in circulation. The former is, however, we believe, the principal reason. If there should be a revival of business and a consequent larger demand for more money in trade there would be a large amount of private capital withdrawn from investment in Government bonds, and this would cause a large amount of bonds to be thrown on the market, and result in a decline in their prices.

—The San Francisco papers assert that the trade dollars which come from the Carson City mint are *all* too light by from two to three grains, thus being from 1½ to 2 cents less in value than intended by the law, and one paper charges that somebody in the Carson mint has been making $30,000 or $50,000 by the deficiency in the coins in the last year. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that one of the results has been as follows:

> Goods purchased in China were valued at San Francisco at $1 05 for every dollar. The coinage had been of sufficient magnitude under the law. It was officially understood that these trade dollars were worth $1 05. An artist goods purchased in China at one dollar would be an undervaluation for which the collector would be entitled to charge duty. Therefore, been sending coin to China presumably worth $1 05 before the fall of silver, but which were really worth only a fraction over a dollar. Further, when the goods purchased with them entered the Custom House, the valuation was necessarily raised three per cent.

—The New York *Bulletin* has the following concerning the recent consultation on freight rates by the officers of the trunk lines:

> "The Presidents and Freight Agents of the several trunk railroads have held a meeting to consult as to the threatened renewal of a competition in freights. The railroads have entered into an agreement to maintain a uniform rate, but the companies do not appear to have unbounded confidence in each other, and there were certain intimations that in certain instances there was cutting under the schedule rates. This feeling has been strengthened recently by the fact that the Central road was doing a thriving business, while there was a considerable falling off in the tonnage of its rivals. The road declared, however, that no change had been made with the Western connections, and after a long conference everything was settled harmoniously and the previous plans were ratified.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 7, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	113	113¼	113	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	122⅝	.....	122⅝	.....
U. S. 5's, 1881	112⅛	112⅛	.....	112⅛	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867, registered	121	121¼	.....	121⅛	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867, coupon	117⅝	117⅝	.....	117⅝	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868, registered	117⅛	117⅛	.....	117⅛	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868, coupon	118	118	.....	118	.....
U. S. 10-40's, registered	117⅜	117⅜	.....	117⅜	.....
U. S. 10-40's, coupon	117⅜	117⅜	.....	117⅜	.....
Currency 6's	126½	126½	.....	126½	.....
New 5 per cents	118⅛	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
Western Union Tel.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Quicksilver	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	107½	.....	107½	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	85¼	.....	85¼	.....	.....
American Express	60	.....	60	.....	.....
United States Express	77⅜	.....	77⅜	.....	.....
New York Central	113	113	113	.....	113
Erie	19⅝	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
Michigan Central	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
Michigan Southern	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95⅝	.....	96	.....	95⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	.....	.....	42¾	.....	42¾
Do. preferred	.....	.....	68	.....	68⅜
Rock Island	104⅛	103	104	103½	103½
St. Paul common	41	41	.....	41⅛	41⅛
Do. preferred	68½	.....	.....	67	67¼
Wabash, common	.....	.....	3½	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	102½	.....	102¾	.....	102¾
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	18⅝
Union Pacific	63	.....	.....	.....	64⅛
Terminal	136	136	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos	16	.....	16	.....	16½
Atlantic & Pacific pref'd	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Iron Mountain	21½	.....	21½	.....	21½
C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	4⅜	.....	4⅜
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
South Carolina, A & U	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, Jeffy	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	104	.....	104	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	57⅝
Reading	.....	.....	48¾
United Co's of N J	157¼	.....	.....
Oil Creek	.....	.....	15
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	61⅝
Allegheny Valley	101	.....	.....
Empire Transportation	.....	52¼	.....
F. C. & St. L. m b	.....	.....	85
N. Pacific bonds	17½	18	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $504,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $31,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling firm at 487@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¼ and closed at 113¼. Carrying rates 1¼@2 per cent. Loans also made flat. The firmness was due to purchases by Germans, who sold $750,000 5s bonds for London account and covering of shorts.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher, with good investment demand. Railroad bonds dull. State securities better for Tennessees; rest steady. Stocks opened firm and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the latter for Pacific Mail. Subsequently a weaker feeling set in and Pacific Mail declined ½ per cent., the remainder of the list declining in sympathy. During last hour prices improved ¼ to ⅞ in general list, and Union Pacific advanced 1¼, market closing active with better feeling. Transactions 119,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie and 31,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	67⅜	N. J. Central	102
Quicksilver	16⅞	Toledo & Wabash	8¼
Do. preferred	32½	Do. preferred	29½
Pacific Mail	17⅛	Rock Island	103½
Mariposa	7⅝	St. Paul	41⅛
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	68¾
Adams Express	107⅜	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo Express	85¼	Terre Haute	4
American Ex	60¾	Do. preferred	15
U. S. Express	78¾	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	113	Do. preferred	110½
Erie	19⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do. preferred	33	Delaware & Lack	116
Harlem	139	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Do. preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	44½
Mich. Central	60¾	Indiana Central	37½
Panama	127½	Chicago, Bur. & Q	126
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	16½
Illinois Central	98	Central Pac. bonds	107½
Cleveland & Pitts	95¾	Union Pacific stock	64¼
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	68¾	Do. land grants	100¼
C. C. & I.	54½	Do. 8 fund b'ds	91½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122⅛
5-20's, 1865	117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅜
5-20's, 1867	117⅜
5-20's, 1868	118
New 5's	118⅛
10-40's	117⅜
Currency 6's	126½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, new	34
Virginia, old	33
Louisiana, levee	70½
Do. preferred	33
Tennessee, old	42
Tennessee, new	41

[By Associated Press.]

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 7, 1876.

The state of trade among the wholesale and commission circles of this city to-day was moderately active and steady. There was little alteration in prices or the tendency of the various markets, the leading features heretofore reported being still retained.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls....1,532 Butter, pkgs....118 Corn, bus....1,500 Bacon, pcs....7,540 Rye, bus....2,160 Bacon, lcs....37 Oats, bus....1,400 Hay, bales....33 Potatoes, bus....2,850

The transactions given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a somewhat better feeling in the grain trade to-day, and while the volume of business was not heavy, and prices were unchanged, there was a general belief that there would be a noticeable improvement soon. Receipts were moderate. Wheat is quoted but steady in prices. The following is Chicago is easier, notwithstanding the acknowledged scarcity of supply. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 49@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 29@1 30; Illinois at 96@1 28; Northwestern red $1 28@1 30; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; receipts to-day 10,000 bus, against 12,000 bus; continued insufficient supply and very firm. We quote shelled at 69@70c for yellow; 66@68c for high-mixed; 65@66c for mixed; prime new car 58@60c for yellow. Oats were more active at Monday prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 49@49½c; white do at 49@49½c; Western white 43@45c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 90@95c. Rye is easy at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market continues active with a steady jobbing demand for Big Runs and Country brands. Spring wheat extras are quoted as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks $6 50@6 75. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; Iowa $6 50@6 75; Indiana $6 50@6 75; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; spring wheat flour, in 98 pack ages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 ₱ bbl; rye flour $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Buckwheat flour $4@4 50 ₱ bbl for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—Timothy is steady and firm, but no quotable advance can be reported. We quote upland prairie at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $19 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of business with values about steady. We quote bran firm at $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton, usually sold at shipment; $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@23 00; chopped feed advanced to $24 00@26 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand continues steady in a jobbing way and the feeling is active. Values are firm and quotably unchanged at $3 00@3 25 per barrel for choice; prime $2 75@3 00 per barrel; mixed lots range from $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is weak and lower. We quote business in a jobbing way at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—There is a steady but rather quiet market. We quote prime white navy from the first hands at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel; a jobbing way $1 75@1 90.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 30@35c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is little doing, the season for trade in this staple being about over. Sales were made in a jobbing way at $1 50 ₱ cwt, and quotations were given on round lots at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—Receipts continued liberal and the market retained its easy character. The sales were not up to the receipts, and the stock is accumulating. We quote strictly choice packages of fresh at 33@35c ₱ prime to choice 29@30c; common to fair rolls at 15@25c.

CANDLES—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $9 00@9 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $10 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; 13@14c ₱ cwt.

CRESSES—There is a slow but steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices. We quote prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady with a tolerably good demand. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 18@19c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There was a steady tone to the market with rather light supply. We quote at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HOMINY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $2 90@3 00 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $5 75@3 80 in round lots.

HOPS—New domestic hops are easier at 29@35c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 45c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is steady; quoted at $1 00@1 15 per gallon jug. Maple sugar is in active demand at 16@18c per pound.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c according to quality; Virginia, 5@6c; other sorts are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel. Pecans are quiet and limited demand and in light stock at 10@11c.

ONIONS—There is a slow but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominal at 8@9c; live chickens by the coop 70@85c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts are quite liberal, and business was active at easy values. We quote round lots at 35@40c for peachblows; 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 38@42c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows. Small lots of prices were ruling in a jobbing way at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in liberal supply at easy prices. We quote at $10 00@10 25 in a jobbing way, and 49 90@10 00 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $1 60@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand, in excess of the supply. We quote country stock 18@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 16c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

The trade in provisions is moderately active. Receipts are quite liberal and the feeling in prices is easier, under a weaker feeling in the Western markets.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at higher quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 14½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured; breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¾@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency and an advance of ¼c. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼c; in buckets 15¾c; in 5 lb pails 16¼c; prime lard in tierces 15¼c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 16¼c ₱ lb; in 5 lb cadties 16¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cadties 17c ₱ lb; in 2 lb cadties 17¼c ₱ lb; in 1 lb cadties 17½c ₱ lb; in 5 lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@67c. No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¼@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9@9¾c ₱ lb; country do 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11¾@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12¾c.

Groceries.

There was an active business in staple groceries, the demand being active, and a liberal volume of business was done. Values were unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10 @10¼c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10 @10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¾@10 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C	9¼@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	8½@ c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Dark Extra C	9¼c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Crushed	11¼c
20 gallon do	25 c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	33½c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Fully 10s	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	1 40@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	80@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@ 90	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Japan	40@ 85	Strr'y ch. N. O	40@50c
Oolong	25@ 85	Prime	58c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35@ 75	Syrups.	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@4½c	Sugardrips	60c
Silver gloss	9¾c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¾c	Spices.	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Car'la	7¾@8 c	Aispice	17 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6¾@7 c	Nutmegs	@1 25
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Sodas.		Soaps.	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	3 75
Stearine	13½@ c	Steamboat assorted do	2 25
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb damsons	2 00
2 lb pine apple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	3 00	2 lb red cherries	2 50
2 lb peaches	2 75	2 lb gooseberries	2 50
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	3 00
2 lb Lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	3 00
2 lb string beans	1 50	2 lb damson plums	2 50
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	2 25	3 lb peaches	2 25
2 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 60

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per Lbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess	32 00	Round do	6 00
Ex. No. 1 shore do	29 00	Lake do, hf bbls	3 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd bloat'r, per lb	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Large No. 3 do	12 50	Halibut do	12½c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	60 c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Mackerel, ₱ kegs	1 40

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Straight cut	43@50c
Spun roll	60@63c	Twist	43@50c
Black Navy	50@58c	Smoking—Grain-ulated	50@75c
Black Tens	53@58c	Leaf Tobacco—	
Louisville Navy	60@63c	Western leaf	15@20c
Louisville Cav	63@70c	wrappers	40@45c
Virginia Navy	53@58c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	wide-seed wrap	15@20c
Virginia Cav	63@70c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	60@63c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Flemingsburg	60@75c	Conn. filler	15@18c
Bright pounds	63@81c	Havana wrap	$1 75@2 00
Black Quarters	53@58c	Havana fillers	$1 25@1 75
Rough & Ready	45@48c	Cigars—	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut	60@65c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Cut and Dry	35@42c	Seed & Havana	25@ 50
Scotch Snuff	45@55c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	30@35c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We note a slight decline in cocoa-nuts. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, $3 00; loose in boxes $2 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 9½@10c. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 52c; do Jordan 45c. do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 18c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Pecans 15@16c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $4 00@4 50. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

April 7.—There was a weak and declining market to-day, business being limited and values going off 2¼@3¼c on crude and about ½@¾c on refined.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning dull and inactive in feeling at the following: United and Conduit $2 02½; Union $2 00. From these figures it gradually weakened and by the afternoon reached $1 88¾ for Conduit and United, and $1 97½ for Union. Later in the afternoon prices appreciated a little and $1 90¾ was bid for the leading lines, but the feeling continued dull, and the transactions were limited. It is beginning to be generally appreciated that the trade is now feeling the effect of sales made during the past week, almost exclusive influence which the leading refining interest is exercising on the general market, on the refined market and on the transportation interests to the seaboard. We quote shipments as nominal at $2 15@2 20.

REFINED—There was a weak feeling in sympathy with the declining crude market, and values were a shade lower at 10c. Business was in limited demand. We quote standard white at 10c per five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12¼c in car lots. New York delivery prices at 14¾@15c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@14c for spot and early April. Baltimore rules at 13¾@14c for prompt and first half of the month.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—The *Herald* says: United opened at $2 05, fell precipitately to $2 01¾, and rallied to $2 03¾, and closed at $2 03¾. Outside lines were neglected. Union and Pennsylvania at the close were quoted at $2 00. Conduit $2 02¾. Buyer 10 days. Grant and Relief $1 97½, and pipeage paid certificates $2 22½. The closing quotations at 2 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$2 02½	$2 03½
Union, at wells	2 00	2 01¾
Pennsylvania Transportation	2 00	2 01¾
Pipeage paid certificates	2 22½	2 23¾
Conduit at wells	2 02½	2 03¾
Grant	1 97½	2 00
Relief	1 97½	2 00
Oil City	2 15	2 16¾
Lower Creek	2 15	2 16¾
Upper creek	2 15	2 16¾

The total sales were 265,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, April 7.—The *Derrick* says: The opening sales of United were at $2 05, the closing price of yesterday. The feeling then became weaker and sales declined to $2 03½ @ $2 03¾, at which the dealings were quite large. Under a strong bear movement the decline was effected during the afternoon and sales were made as low as $2 01½, and possibly a few at $2 01¼. During the closing hour the feeling improved and $2 03¼ was bid for old certificates, and $2 03¾ for buyer the week. Conduit sold at $1 91@2 01½. The total sales were 88,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 7, closing 6.—Trade continues light and there is an unsettled and easier range of prices. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾c, and 10c in shipping orders; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@20¾c; naptha is quoted at 10¼c. Receipts at Baltimore remain rules at 14¾@14¾c; at Philadelphia 14¾@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, April 7.—Market opened quiet at $2 02¾, closed at $2 03¾.

OIL CITY, April 7.—Market weak at $2 02¾ bid for United at the opening; sold immediately, at $2 02¾, and at the close at $2 03¾ bid.

ROUSSVILLE, April 7.—Market weak and lower; held at $2 15 with no business done.

TIDIOUTE, April 7.—Market dull and lower; offered at $2 20@.

PARKERS, April 7.—United $2 02½; Union $2 03; Conduit $2 02½; outside lines $1 92½; shipments $2 17½. Market quiet and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Market quiet; standard white 14¾@14½c; crude 8¾c; cases 18½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Petroleum nominal; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Petroleum nominal; crude 11¾c; refined 14¾c.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Petroleum—Crude 8¾@9c; refined 12¾@13d.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Refined petroleum 31½ francs.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Petroleum—Standard white, 110 degrees test, 11¼c; prime white, State test, 12½c cash for car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A., V. & R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Rusinell	Liberty Oil Works	320
B S Hannah	Eagle Oil Works	320
Total		1,284

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R. April 7, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warren, P. & Co.	1,262
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co.	1,319
Total		2,581

April 6, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W P Logan & Co	J B Tilford & Co, Phila	79
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co, Phila	126
Livingston Bros	Duff Low, F. & Co, Phila	149
David Bly & Co	Warden, F. & Co, Phila	160
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co, Phila	1,262
Livingston Bros	Franciscus, H. & Co	92
Livingston Bros	F, F, F	45
Total		894

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 7, 1876.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Usually the week-market winds up on Friday afternoon, most buyers by that time having supplied themselves, leaving in the pens only a few "odds and ends" for sale on Saturday. This, however, is not always the case, for at times with favorable weather and prices there may be found in the yards on Saturday numbers of good cattle unsold which would be held over until next week.

CATTLE.

As we have stated, the run was about the same as last week, with little or no change in quality. The prices were off from 20 to 25c per cwt, and the market ruled very dull all day. Whether moving week and the close of Easter season has checked the market we don't know, but that the market for cattle is dull and draggy there is no mistake. We quote cattle as follows, with the top notch for a load or two fat, smooth, heavy cattle on sale. Had there been such stock offered they would have found a good market.

Good fair grade, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.....$5 25@5 50
Medium, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.....5 00@5 25
Ordinary, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....4 75@5 00

HOGS.

Owing to the light run the market was moderately active for good grades of smooth, heavy hogs, but dull for poor light stock. The supply was fully up with the demand, but commission men assert that it was not likely to realize satisfactory rates. We quote as follows:

Philadelphias	$9 00@9 30
Yorkers	7 90@8 30
Roughs	7 00@7 50

SHEEP.

As before stated, the sheep market was animated all week, and on good grades fully 25c per cwt better than last week. Prime fat sheep were scarce and in demand at top prices, should the run be heavy next week, and the quality of the stock poor, a good market may be anticipated. Following were the closing rates of the market:

Choice, 100 to 110 lbs	$7 25@7 60
Good, 90 to 100 lbs	6 75@7 25
Ordinary, 70 to 90 lbs	6 00@6 50

MILCH COWS.

Prices governed as to qualities as milkers, which may be given as follows:

Choice milkers	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Beeves—Receipts 1,300 head, making 4,250 for four days, against 4,370 head for the same time last week. Quality generally common, and market extremely dull with a further decline of ½c. A few selected extra steers sold at $11 25@11 75; choice small lots, $11 00@11 25; common to good $9 00@10 50; a few coarse and inferior $8 00@8 50.

Sheep—Receipts 1,829 head, making 9,359 head for four days, against 6,320 head for the same time last week. Good sheep firm at full prices; inferior and common not wanted; a large load extra Ohio, 125 lbs, $9 62½; fair to prime lots $7 25@8 50; inferior and ordinary $6 25@7 00.

Swine—Receipts 2,750 head, making 7,052 head for four days, against 12,740 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head. Market dull, slow and a shade easier, though not quotably lower; one sale was made at $6 00; sales range at $3 75@6 00, chiefly $4 00@5 00; good steers $4 40@4 90; choice

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir., Wind.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.93	43	51	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.95	49	56	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.10	38	37	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 30.02 Highest thermom....55
Mean thermom.... .42 Lowest thermom.....34

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Auction Sale.

The four story brick warehouse on corner of Liberty street, Ferry street and Diamond alley, to be sold this afternoon at two P. M., on the premises. THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Zimmerman Watches.

At the auction in Reineman & Meyran's building, this afternoon, two of those unsurpassed gold hunting Zimmerman watches, equal to Frodsham's.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins,

of the Old Ten House, Fifth avenue, received last week over one hundred chests of tea—his own importation. This is the largest consignment ever received in this city, and speaks well for the enterprise of Mr. Jenkins.

Newsboys' Home.

The following Auditing and Advisory Committee for the Newsboys' Home has been selected: General J. B. Sweitzer, Colonel James P. Barr, of the *Post*; Captain W. J. Kountz, of the *Mail*; Joseph G. Siebeneck, of the *Chronicle*; N. P. Reed, of the *Gazette*, and T. P. Herchberger. A meeting of the committee will be held at the Home to-day at 11 o'clock.

Charged with Perjury.

Fire Marshal Livingston appeared before Alderman Burke yesterday, and charged J. S. Bell and wife with perjury. The defendants owned a house at Jack's Run, which was recently destroyed by fire, and it is alleged they falsely swore that a lot of household goods, etc., including quantity of silverware, was destroyed in the same fire. The case has been done for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. The accused were held for a hearing.

Instruction and Amusement.

Our neighbors across the way, Gildenfenny & Co., send us a package of interesting reading matter, embracing the best of current publications. They can supply all demands upon them in this line, as well as everything worth having in the shape of new books. Their stock of stationery, fine and common, is hard to beat in quality and price, while the assortment of pocketbooks, albums, fancy goods and notions generally is very comprehensive. Give them a call.

The Benwood Iron Works.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says: The Directors of the Benwood Iron Works held a meeting at the company's office, last night, and instructed the Committee of Control to immediately take steps looking to the rebuilding of the works at the earliest possible day. The committee consists of Alex. Laughlin, Esq., (President), and Messrs. John G. Hoffman, E. W. Paxton and C. Oglebay. The Directors hope to have the work all under contract within a few weeks, possibly by the 1st of May.

Personal.

Mr. W. T. Caleb, late of the Monongahela House, of this city, has formed a business connection with the Westminster Hotel, of Philadelphia, and they are now in that city. Pittsburgh acquaintances will gladly visit him at his new quarters and will be gladly received. Mr. Caleb made lots of warm friends while here; and during the Centennial, if there is any room to be found in the Westminster, he may expect to see a goodly number of familiar names inscribed on the register.

A Chance!

D. W. Evans will sell on Saturday, April 8th, at auction, at three o'clock P. M., one magnificent solitaire diamond ring, about four karats; one diamond ring, eight stones, pure water diamonds; one pure water of nine stones; ladies' rings, three-fourths to one karat each; one richly set, latest style, pin and ring. Boxed by Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, consisting of twenty-seven diamonds, all of the first water.

The diamonds are now in the window for inspection, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

D. W. EVANS,
No. 87 Fifth avenue, Department Store.

Acknowledgement.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 6, 1876.

MR. HENRY C. AYERS, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northwest Life Insurance Company.

Dear Sir: Accept thanks for your prompt-ness in paying the insurance on the life of David L. Fleming deceased.

This case is a very marked illustration of the advantages arising from a late lamb mortality Policy in a company of acknowledged high character.

Mr. Fleming's policy was dated May 26, 1875; he made but one payment of $98 34, and to-day his heirs are in receipt of your sight draft on New York for $3,000.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
LEVI H. HARRIS,
ELIZABETH A. FLEMING,
Administrators.

The Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Shipton in the chair.

It was decided to recommend to Councils payments as follows: Mr. C. J. Schultz, $12,900 on Sylvan avenue bridge; Messrs. Booth & Flinn, Allendale street sewer, $3,000; Messrs. Moran & Co., grading Hill street, $7,522 83; B. Byrne, grading Sylvan avenue, $5,106; Robert Hastings, for injuries sustained on Second avenue, under judgment of court, $1,959 07.1

City Attorney Bigelow suggested the appointment of a committee to consider similar claims, and Messrs. Aiken, Fox and Hughes were appointed the committee.

Bids for furnish ng stationery were next entertained, and the contract was let to Stevenson & Foster.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Committees.

At a meeting of the Gas Committee, last evening, a sub-committee of three was appointed to consult with the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh, and ascertain what arrangement can be made to bring their gas to Allegheny, and also to ascertain if any other movement is on foot to supply the city with gas. Messrs. Drum, Long and Alston were appointed on said committee.

The following statement of the city expenses for gas gave rise to the above action: The bill for the quarter ending April 1, 1876, is $6,192, while that for the same period last year was $4,409 60—showing an increase of $1,782 40.

The Market Committee met and passed and approved bills amounting to $87. The committee presented badges to the Market Constable and sweeper. The presentation speech was neatly done by John Megraw, Esq. Speeches were made also by various members of the committee.

County Assessment on Liquor Dealers.

An evening contemporary prints the following: "The new liquor law provides that the county Treasurer shall collect a license upon the last annual assessment of the Mercantile Appraiser. Since the law passed the Mercantile Appraiser of this county has never made any appraisement of the business of the liquor dealers, notwithstanding he some time since received from Harrisburg, and through the Commissioner's office, a circular reminding him of this duty. Having made inquiry concerning the matter at the County Treasurer's office, and inferring from a reading of the law that he could collect no fees for this work, he concluded that it would not be necessary to make an appraisement."

The above looks like a reflection upon the late State Appraisers, but we think that it is based upon an erroneous impression. Liquor dealers, as is well known, pay tax to state and county by license, and consequently it is certainly not intended that they should also pay a mercantile assessment. There cannot be two assessments or two taxes paid for the same purpose by one class. If, as stated at the opening of the paragraph, the licenses are to be based upon the last annual assessment of the Mercantile Appraiser, there would be no delay in the matter. The last annual assessment is that of 1875, which is, of course, on file. The assessment, or appraisement is not due until June 1st, and the work cannot be commenced until after moving time, April 1st. As the liquor licenses are to be taken out on May 1st, the assessment of this year could not be made the basis.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Fleeker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made referring the petition of the Wyoming Building and Loan Association for ascertainment and liquidation of claim, to Register Willard.

Briggs & Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Order made for the sale of real estate.

Voygt Bros., *et al.*, vs. David Akerman, debtor, Luzerne county. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 20th inst.

William Ruff, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Order made to show cause, returnable on the 20th inst.

Abraham A. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order made for private sale of merchandise.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made confirming absolute the assignee's report.

William Ruff, of Westmoreland county, and Andrew J. Denning, of Erie county, filed petitions in bankruptcy.

On motion of Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., James S. Moorhead and Welty McCullough, of Greensburg, were admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury is out in the case of Annie Champ vs. John Boon.

W. C. Kreogher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company; action on a policy. Still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

No business of importance was transacted yesterday.

SHIP CHRONOMETER OR REGULATOR.

Special Notice to First-class Watchmakers.

At the auction sale in Reineman & Meyran's building there will be offered, on Monday evening, one of the finest Ship Chronometers in the city; also a number of fine gold watches.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Respecting Street Improvements.

The Penn Avenue Contract.

Grier's Last Night in Pittsburgh.

Something About Forbes Street, etc.

The House Committee continued its search for "bottom facts" yesterday, Mr. Carson in the chair. The following testimony was elicited.

PENN AVENUE.

W. P. Shinn sworn—Was one of the Commissioners for Penn avenue improvement; there were a large number of bids (thirty or forty) for the pavement; the bids offered great variety in kinds and prices; the pavement adopted was the Miller pavement; it was to be of pine wood, treated with dead oil; W. B. Barton got the contract; I resigned the day the Miller pavement was adopted, because, being an engineer by profession, and having a knowledge of the character of pavements, I thought I would be more to blame than other members of the committee if the Miller pavement was adopted; my conscience told me it was not the best pavement offered; I was led to infer from surroundings there were influences brought to bear on some of the Commission to secure the contract; my reasons are these: The committee, or rather the majority—Mr. Higgs, Dr. Davis and myself were appointed to go East to examine pavements; I followed the day after they left and met them in Philadelphia; went with them to New York; found Mr. Barton there and discovered he had engaged rooms for the Commissioners and had employed carriages; I did not go to the rooms, but went to the hotel I was accustomed to stop at in New York; did not want to place myself under obligations to Mr. Barton or any other bidder; my action caused some objection on the part of Mr. Barton; I remained until Monday and then went to Philadelphia and examined the pavements the other members had examined before my arrival; when I returned home I told Dr. Marchand in regard to my impression after the committee returned home the Commission held several meetings before taking any vote on the question of pavement; Dr. Marchand told me he had made up his mind in favor of the Miller pavement; I offered a resolution at a meeting held on Tuesday to award the contract for the Ream pavement; Mr. Penny and myself voted for it, two voted against and Dr. Marchand chairman, declined to vote, but said he would be prepared to vote on the following Thursday; went to Dr. Marchand's house on Thursday to get a warrant, being Secretary of the Commission; he said he had told Mr. Higgs he would vote for the Miller pavement, but he had changed to the Ream pavement. That was the only way we held another meeting and the vote was the same as before, the chairman declining to vote, saying he would be ready to vote on Saturday. The meeting was held on Saturday, but Dr. Davis was not present, and on Monday we met again. A vote was taken on the award and the vote stood two and two, and the chairman voted "No." At the next meeting Mr. Davis offered a resolution in favor of the Miller pavement, and the vote was two and two, and the Chairman cast the decisive vote, giving the contract to Mr. Barton for the Miller pavement; I then resigned from the Commission, giving my reasons for my course; the Saturday previous to the award of the contract Barton had returned home and had a long conference with Dr. Marchand; don't know what the conference was about; the Penn avenue pavement is in a bad condition; it has been down only five years; there were no turn outs laid at my property; I notified the parties not to lay them, as I would not pay for them if they put them down.

GRIER AND ROSS.

The next witness called was Mr. Frank Ardary, who wanted to give evidence in regard to some pulls in Fire Marshal Livingston's testimony yesterday.

Chairman Carson—Mr. Ardary, there is the stub of a check in John Ross' check book, which shows he gave you a check in 1875 for $185.

Mr. Ardary—Yes, sir; John Ross and I traded a horse, buggy and harness; he gave me a check about the date you state for the amount, as boot in the trade.

To Mr. Carson—I was about the Nation Trust Company at the time of its troubles; a number of persons did all they could to give the bank money; I was among the number; settled with the bank as a depositor and indorser to the amount of $6,000; I gave first mortgages on some property and second mortgages on other property; don't know that the property was not worth the mortgage indebtedness.

Mr. Carson—Did you know John Ross?

Mr. Ardary—Knew him very well before and after the Nation Trust Company organized.

To Mr. Richardson—I remember indorsing a note for $6,000, which I signed at the Union Depot; understand it was a collateral note; never knew what became of the note; understood it was to be used at a Lazarus bank; have never seen it since.

To Judge Mellon—Saw Greer two or three days before he left; he never told me of his troubles; never saw him and Ross at my house; don't think they were ever there together; Mr. Livingston must have made a mistake; never saw them together at Armstrong's house.

To Mr. Richardson—Never saw a water bond in my life; never knew one was issued from the Nation Trust Company; I would tell anything I knew if the Directors might know.

To Judge Mellon—Don't know whether the Directors would tell anything about the bonds or not; they never told me they knew about the water bonds.

To Judge Mellon—Is there any truth in the statement that John Ross and Grier visited Armstrong's house, signed bonds and then divided them among those present?

Mr. Ardary—I don't know; I never attended such a meeting; there was none such at my house.

To Judge Mellon—Didn't know the bonds were too plentiful only by report.

GRIER'S LAST APPEARANCE.

Mr. J. H. Lindsay sworn—Am in the iron business; am not a relative of Mr. Grier; know him intimately; on the Saturday night he left he was at my house; my family was present; know nothing of the $5,000 water bond taken from the back of the bond book; was at Armstrong's house about the time it was finished; the Saturday night Grier left he told me he was going East; he said he had but little money with him; knew his brothers have sent him money since; neither Mr. Duncan, Buckley, Kinney or any other person except members of my family were present when Mr. Grier was at my house.

To Judge Mellon—Grier said he was leaving because the bank was in trouble; he seemed to be troubled; the last place Grier was in in Allegheny was in my house; that was about ten o'clock at night; he was gone next morning; could not explain the trouble and I had no idea.

BOB WOULD COME BACK.

Judge Mellon—Have you been in communication with Grier

Witness—Have received letters from Grier since he has been away; he said he wanted to come back to the city, don't think he took much money with him; think he has written the only persons who have sent him money; know from his letter that he wants to come back to the city.

Wm. M. Duncan sworn—Saw Grier on the Saturday he went away; it was early in the evening; he told me he was going to Cincinnati to get money, as the bank was in trouble. I saw him at Mr. Lindsay's house; Mr. Lindsay's family was present at the time; went with Grier to the house of his mother-in-law, back of Allegheny; heard Mr. Lindsay say no one was present at his house that evening; suppose he came back to Pittsburgh that night. I was early in the evening; had nothing to do with the Nation Trust Company.

THE FORBES STREET IMPROVEMENT.

James A. McDevitt sworn—Am one of Commissioners of Forbes street; succeeded my father; don't know the total cost of that improvement; have sold $483,000 of bonds and have about $40,000 in Con treasury; don't know that Mr. Dilworth has moved his fence back 120 feet; think property on that street will be worth more than the assessment; the street is about three miles long; the grading was let out in two or three different contracts; the paving was one contract; J. L. & W. H. Hastings were contractors for paving with asphalt. Greater portion of it is paved. There are two Commissioners on Forbes street—one operating from Brady street to city. In addition to bonds and money in the treasury, it will take about $25,000 to complete the work from Brady street to Shady lane.

Mr. McDevitt said he was dissatisfied with a great deal of the work and the way in which it was done; I have frequently objected; in regard to the large wall, I contended we should have gone to the work foundation; I have been overruled by the engineer and others; know my well satisfied if my fears should prove to be unfounded; Wm. Howatt is the engineer.

Thomas D. Cowan sworn—Was one of the contractors for the grading of Forbes street; received two years ago; have about a mile of the grading; our contract for grading is thirty-five cents a yard and five dollars per perch, for all kinds of cultivated, dry wall and other masonry; took the contract myself, but took Thomas Rourke in with me afterwards; couldn't say what the contract will amount to at this time; the engineer can tell; to the best of my belief the amount of the contract was for the yard, the more I do the more I get; in making the contract we allowed a large additional rock that a man couldn't drive a pick into; might go down 100 feet before we got to solid rock; the foundations we have now is splendid; I have built the heaviest masonry in this country, and have had experience in building heavy foundations; no other person than Mr. Rourke is a partner.

To Mr. Swan—Neither a stockholder nor any city official has a cent of interest in the contract; I took Mr. Rourke in because he was my boondman.

To Mr. Richardson—There is no part of the property between Brady and Murphy street that I would take and pay the expense of the road; don't think there is much property between Brady street and Penn avenue that I would care about taking.

To Mr. Swan—Did not get paid for excavating for the foundation; there was a kind of an agreement that I should be paid, but Mr. McDevitt knew it; the Directors might know; has kept me out of the pay for this work; I would like to be paid, and think I should be.

GRIER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. McDevitt was recalled and stated that the first estimate for excavating for the foundations came up when he became a Commissioner; the instruction that matter should be referred to the City Solicitor; that official decided that if money was paid for excavating for the foundation the Commissioner would be personally liable; after that decision was rendered the first estimate was retained out of subsequent estimates and since then nothing has been paid out for excavations for foundations.

Mr. Owens said he had been asked to grade McDevitt's grounds to make a fill; I had previously made an engagement with Mr. Zug to grade off his grounds and was to get fifteen cents a yard for it; Mr. McDevitt's father had given me leave to take all the stone I could get off the grounds; young Mr. M'Devitt attempted to compel me to do the grading and it was not until I had refused that he objected to me receiving pay for foundation excavation.

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Mr. Owens—Engineer Dempster can be sworn; I think he will substantiate the charge that Mr. McDevitt attempted to compel me to grade his grounds.

Mr. McDevitt—All I know is that Mr. Owens subsequently offered to do the work, but I told him he should not do it if I had to pay five dollars a yard for having it done.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

John S. Murray sworn—Know Brownsville avenue; don't think there is any property except the Mople and Robinson property that will pay the assessment; the retaining walls are not even good cellar wall work; five-sixths of the property will be confiscated; the cut and wall which was completed on Saturday night which fell down on Sunday morning.

At this point the committee took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The first witness called was General Thomas M. Howe, of Allegheny City:—Was one of the Fifth Avenue Commissioners; the election was held in 1872; the Commissioners had under their charge three and eighty-one hundredth miles, and the property subjected to assessment aggregated $8,696 feet. The improvement has not yet been completed; the fill at Soho has been the occasion of the delay; the larger part of the work was completed the first year; the contractors were Barton & Keeney; they gave security as parties in Jersey City; the Commissioners satisfied themselves that the securities were good. One of the parties has become into bankruptcy since the contract was awarded. Feel as confident as I can of anything to which I was not a party that there was no under influence used in deciding the award of the contract; there was a difference in regard to the Miller pavement; I do not think there is a single foot of the assessable property that would not sell for the assessment made upon it for the improvement.

The most of the frontage on the avenue is regarded by the owners as very valuable; don't think it at all probable that the city will lose anything on the bonds issued for the improvement of the avenue. The property, in my opinion, will all pay the assessment.

Mr. Carson—That is all, General.

General Howe—I understand that considerable discussion has been had in regard to the Miller pavement. Penn avenue to St. Mary's Cemetery gate, Wood street and Fifth avenue were paved with untreated blocks and dry rot soon set in. From the Catholic Cemetery gate east on Penn avenue the Miller treated block was used, and a careful inspection of the wood used in that section of Penn avenue shows that no decay has yet set in; I refer to this for the purpose of showing that the Fifth Avenue Commissioners adopted the Miller treated block after careful investigation, and that they desired to avoid unnecessary and improvident expenditures for paving the avenue.

Mr. Isaac Jones was called, but said he had nothing to add to the statement made by General Howe. He was present, however, to answer any questions the committee might desire to ask.

Mr. Richard J. Clark made a similar statement, but no questions were asked either gentleman.

MORE ABOUT FORBES STREET.

Thomas Wightman, sworn—Am a Commissioner for the improvement of Forbes street; cannot give the cost on the improvement from Brady to Murphy street; it is the most expensive part; the end is not yet finished; cannot state the number of perches; the contract price is five dollars per perch; cannot give an opinion as to whether the abutting property between Brady and Murphy streets, would pay the cost of the improvement; I do not know that there is a single foot that will not pay the assessment. I own two thousand five hundred feet front, and have considered I will pay the assessment; the present engineer is Mr. Howard. Do not know that any city official has considered it to be to my interest; on the other hand, I think no city officers are so interested. It was rumored that the present engineer was interested.

To Mr. Swan—A member of the Commission alleged that the engineer was interested in the contract for furnishing stone.

Mr. Carson—Who was that Commissioner?

Mr. Wightman—I would rather not name him.

Mr. Carson—I think you are obliged to answer.

Mr. Wightman—Well, sir, it was Mr. J. S. McDevitt.

Mr. Swann—Was the charge maintained?

Mr. Wightman—There was no charge; it was a mere intimation. There was nothing charged upon which to base an intimation.

Robert Fleming, sworn—Was assessed for turn out on Penn avenue by the Commission, sixteen and seven-tenths dollars, but in charge against me in the City Treasurer's office was one hundred and sixty-seven yards. That was the error; the Miller pavement; I offered a resolution at a meeting held on Tuesday to award the contract for the Ream pavement; Mr. Penny and myself voted for it, two voted against and Dr. Marchand chairman, declined to vote, but said he would be prepared to vote on the following Thursday; went to Dr. Marchand's house on Thursday to get a warrant, being Secretary of the Commission; he said he had told Mr. Higgs he would vote for the Miller pavement, but he had changed to the Ream pavement. That was the vote we held another meeting and the vote was the same as before, the chairman declining to vote, saying he would be ready to vote on Saturday. The meeting was held on Saturday, but Dr. Davis was not present, and on Monday we met again. A vote was taken on the award and the vote stood two and two, and the chairman voted "No." At the next meeting Mr. Davis offered a resolution in favor of the Miller pavement, and the vote was two and two, and the Chairman cast the decisive vote, giving the contract to Mr. Barton for the Miller pavement; I then resigned from the Commission, giving my reasons for my course; the Saturday previous to the award of the contract Barton had returned home and had a long conference with Dr. Marchand; don't know what the conference was about; the Penn avenue pavement is in a bad condition; it has been down only five years; there were no turn outs laid at my property; I notified the parties not to lay them, as I would not pay for them if they put them down.

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Mr. McDevitt—All I know is that Mr. Owens subsequently offered to do the work, but I told him he should not do it if I had to pay five dollars a yard for having it done.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

John S. Murray sworn—Know Brownsville avenue; don't think there is any property except the Mople and Robinson property that will pay the assessment; the retaining walls are not even good cellar wall work; five-sixths of the property will be confiscated; the cut and wall which was completed on Saturday night which fell down on Sunday morning.

At this point the committee took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The first witness called was General Thomas M. Howe, of Allegheny City:—Was one of the Fifth Avenue Commissioners; the election was held in 1872; the Commissioners had under their charge three and eighty-one hundredth miles, and the property subjected to assessment aggregated $8,696 feet. The improvement has not yet been completed; the fill at Soho has been the occasion of the delay; the larger part of the work was completed the first year; the contractors were Barton & Keeney; they gave security as parties in Jersey City; the Commissioners satisfied themselves that the securities were good. One of the parties has become into bankruptcy since the contract was awarded. Feel as confident as I can

THE CRUSADERS.

Second Anniversary Meeting.

The second anniversary exercises of the "Crusade" organization were held at the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. Mrs. William M. Gormley presided. At the morning and afternoon sessions, the meetings were composed almost entirely of ladies, but in the evening there were quite a number of the male sex present.

In the morning, after devotional exercises, Mother McNeely, of California, made an interesting address. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Snyder addressed the meeting briefly. Miss Lee Starr, made an address of welcome, Miss Pearl Starr read a report of the year's work, giving briefly an account of meetings held, and crusade visits paid, with their result.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Williams, of Ohio, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Tutell, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Gormley.

HISTORY OF THE CRUSADE.

Mrs. Collins read a history of the crusade organization and the work performed by it. We give the following abstract: A few friends of temperance, feeling the necessity of work for the cause, met during the latter part of February, 1874. Other meetings followed and prayers offered for a revival on the subject were offered. The awakening in Ohio was read and spoken of. At one of the meeting there were thirteen drunkards' wives who asked earnestly what could be done for *them*. After earnest solicitation one of the fourteen ladies who had first assembled agreed to lead a praying band to be formed.

"We met daily for prayer, all denominations taking part. Women hitherto unaccustomed to prayer, save in the family circle, seemed to find their tongues unloosed. The meetings were started in every neighborhood. The community was aroused. Frequent mass meetings were held and grew so that the largest churches were insufficient to hold the eager throngs, so full of zeal and enthusiasm."

The name Women's Christian Temperance Union was adopted and branch unions were at once resolved upon and their organization added. At the end of three months there were forty different organizations in the county busily at work. The women in a body visited the Executives of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and obtained promises of aid in the enforcement of the law. The visits to saloons are then referred to at length and incidents noted.]

THE ARREST OF THE CRUSADERS.

The arrest of the band is thus told: One day, at the end of three months, a warrant was handed us which we quickly obeyed. We were taken before the Mayor, shut up for a few hours and released, that time with an admonition. Next day we went out, and were arrested again; and this time, several were heavily fined, and released. Next day we were arrested the third and last time. This time we, thirty-three in number, were shut up some *hours*, in a vile lock-up. Where the vilest of women and men are sent. There we had to dirty cells young and old. Most of these were sent there because they were drunk on the streets, and so for trying to keep them and others *sober*. We need not tell you, that like Paul and Silas "we sang praises to God, and the *prisoners* heard us." The walls of that place resounded with the voices of the band. And all they could find against us was the *crime*, if such it be, of holding *religious* meetings on the streets. The case was to be tried the next week in the court. We were released on the husband of one of the ladies going bail for all, and in court. The day arrived, the court room was crowded with eager witnesses. After a very fair argument by Mr. Swartzwelder, one of our ablest lawyers, Judge Sterrett (would that every city had such a Judge), decided in our favor. We were acquitted, set free, and the fines imposed by the Mayor ordered to be returned. As we left the court room and proceeded down the street those ranks congratulated us and cheered us. We went to one of our largest churches, where such an enthusiastic meeting assembled as was never before witnessed in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Collins next refers to the result of the crusade, and expresses the belief that, as then carried on, good work was done. She thinks that now the time has come for another kind of work. The report closes with an argument for the ballot for women.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Rev. Babcock, Mr. Hill, Mr. Price, Rev. Phillips and Mrs. Day, while enjoyable music was furnished.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JO DRENKLER, the Allegheny Meat Inspector, has prosecuted Joseph McMiller for selling bad veal.

BY THE late revival at the Butler street M. E. church, nearly four hundred persons were converted.

IT IS said there is a faro bank in operation on Robinson street, Allegheny. Chief Ross can find it, however.

MR. MURRAY filed a replication, Thursday, to the answer made by Colonel Kilgore, in the County Treasurership *quo warranto* proceeding.

FETZER BROS. are let down the old building on the corner of Main and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, preparatory to erecting a new one.

ELLEN FALMER, a colored girl, aged ten years, who worked for a Mrs. Anderson, on Quarry street, Allegheny, was fined by Alderman Kerr last Monday, and has not since been heard of.

THE little child of Mr. Davison, on Butler street, who was given a large dose of laudanum in by mistake, was reported yesterday by Dr. Hanna to be in an improved condition.

CHAS W. PITCAIRN, Esq., left Thursday afternoon, for Portland, Oregon, on a visit. He has two brothers in that State, one of whom is engaged in the newspaper business in Portland.

TOM BAKER, proprietor of the White House cigar store, was yesterday fined $5 and costs by Thursday night, who left with him a bad "five" on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass.

ALEXANDER CARNAHAN was committed by Mayor McCarthy to await trial on charge of stealing a purse containing $17 from the pocket of Mrs. Moorehouse & Carsten, on Fifth avenue. The calico was found in his possession.

WHILE attending a funeral yesterday Mr. Robert Meehan and wife were thrown from a buggy and severely injured. The accident occurred on Penn avenue, and was caused by the breaking of the bolt in the front axle.

A HORSE and buggy belonging to Mr. Wilkins, of Allegheny, created great excitement on Federal street yesterday, the animal having been frightened by a kite and running away and smashing the vehicle in pieces.

THE second hook and ladder company of the fire department was organized last night, and named it "Cochran Hose Company." Mr. Joseph Boobyer was chosen President of the company, Mr. John Mahon, Treasurer, and Mr. E. R. Kramer, Secretary.

THE funeral of Timothy Mcinerney, late of the police force, took place yesterday afternoon from O'Neil's Exchange, on Grant street, and was largely attended by the members of the force. Interment was made in Calvary Cemetery.

A PARTY of eight, including Andrew Moss, James Cubbage, John Bell, Joseph Hall and James Known and brother, together with two others from Washington county, will leave Mansfield, next Thursday, for the Black Hills.

THE alarm of fire from box 21, Allegheny, about five o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of a small blaze on the roof of the Allegheny Hotel, corner of Irwin avenue and Jackson street. There was little damage done.

JOHN H. WILSON, for attempting to steal a watch from a peddler on Thursday night, was yesterday fined twenty-five dollars and costs by the Mayor, or go thirty days to the Workhouse. James Galvincutt, the prisoner, got five dollars or ten days to jail.

THE "Peeping Tom" article, published a few days ago, had no reference to Mr. Joseph Lee, employed at the Union Depot. This explanation is not necessary so far as the friends of Mr. Austin are concerned, but a wrong impression might be made upon the minds of those who are not personally acquainted with him.

A COLORED brother was passing a German school house the other day, with a banjo under his arm. Several little shavers came running out of the building, and one of them noticing the instrument, exclaimed: "Oh, Johnshust look at de drum feedle!" of a better description of a banjo can be invented we would like to hear it.

ABOUT noon yesterday a workman engaged in excavating for a sewer connection at the corner of Dinwiddie and Devilliers streets, was severely injured by the caving in of one of the sides, by which the man was buried beneath a heavy mass of earth and rocks. He remained in the pit three quarters of an hour before he could be released.

MAYOR PHILLIPS yesterday committed six persons to the Workhouse. Beverly Patterson, Mary Patterson, his wife, together with Mary Mash and Mary Shup, were sent up for disturbances. Max Wolf was also committal to a charge of vagrancy, and John Campbell is registered as being guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A BOY named John Andrews